



# The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1899.

## Notes of the Month.

A MOST interesting exhibition of ancient curios and objects of art was lately held at the Cape. The collection was lent by descendants of the Huguenots and others in the Paarl and Wellington districts, two of the best-known Dutch centres of the colony. The number of exhibits was surprisingly large, while the good state of preservation of most of the articles was proof of the affectionate remembrance in which the first-comers to the land are still held. The following items are reported to have been among those shown: A wedding-dress of the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, 400 years old; a handkerchief with the map of Spain on it, brought from France by the ancestor of the Hugo family in 1688; and a picture of Christ, 300 years old, painted on the back of a glass.

On June 19, the griever on Morayston Farm, Dalcross, Nairnshire, in digging out a stone in one of the fields, came on a prehistoric grave. The tenant, Mr. Macdonald, examined the spot carefully, taking pains to see that the bones were not disturbed. In the evening, at Mr. Macdonald's request, the grave was inspected by Mr. Watson (president of the Field Club), Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Thos. Mackay. The cist was 4 feet 3 inches in length, by 2 feet 2 inches in breadth, the sides being formed of two large slabs, with a small stone at the south-east corner, and another at the north-east corner; also slabs at the head and the foot, and the usual flat

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covering-stone. The last had fallen in on one side before the grave was opened. Part of the skull crumbled to dust on being exposed, and the vertebræ had disappeared. From the bones that remained, however, it appeared that the skeleton was that of a full-grown person, and that the body had been buried in a doubled-up posture. There was no sign of an urn. The soil was sand.

The fifty-sixth annual congress of the British Archæological Association was held at Buxton from Monday, July 17, to Saturday, July 22, too late for notice in the present number of the *Antiquary*. The Marquis of Granby was the president. The programme included visits to Bakewell, Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, Tideswell, Eyam, Stoney Middleton, Hartington, Alstonfield, Castleton, the Roman camp at Brough, and Hathersage. In the churchyard of the last-named place is the reputed grave of "Little John." In the evening of the second day Professor Boyd Dawkins was to deliver an address upon the "Roman Remains of Buxton and District."

Since the autumn of 1897 some interesting excavations have been in progress on the site of a Roman camp at Castleshaw, in Yorkshire. Last summer Mr. G. F. Buckley, of Linfitts, near Oldham, leased the ground, and a number of trenches were dug with fairly encouraging results. Mr. A. Wrigley, who has taken an active part in the work, writing in the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*, says:

"The plan of the camp is rectangular, 120 yards by 110 yards. In the southern portion a rampart 60 yards by 50 yards defines the extent of the supposed Pretorium. A deep, wide fosse, or ditch, runs the whole length of the southern boundary. On the western side the ground rises abruptly from the adjoining pastures. North and east the ramparts are easily traced. An opening on the northern side is supposed to indicate the gateway. The ramparts are mainly composed of clay. In regard to the 'finds,' among the more problematical were two curious hearths of hard-beaten clay. These lay about 50 yards apart in a direct line east and west, and were very similar in construction, almost circular in form, about 5 feet in

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diameter, and about 8 inches in thickness. When first laid bare the hearths were covered with patches of bright red clay, evidently due to the action of fire. In the western hearth were found three rude earthen vessels, or moulds, about 4 inches long and 2 inches wide. These were sunk in the hearth level with its floor, and their positions formed a triangle. Fragments of corroded iron lying near introduced the idea that the moulds were intended for casting purposes.

"The eastern hearth was buried beneath a heap of rough stones, many of which were burnt red to the heart. In close proximity was a fairly large refuse heap, composed of a kind of greasy gray earth, mixed with charcoal, iron, lead, and decayed bone, with many fragments of tile, pottery, etc. These finds led to the assumption that this hearth had been used for cooking and general domestic purposes. Many patches of well-worn cobble pavement may be seen at present, running in various directions, and in some cases well crowned. One portion was found set in a kind of red cement.

"The pottery specimens include the red Samian, decorated with figures, etc., the border decoration being that known as the 'cup and spear,' also pieces of amphora, and a variety of the black and the gray wares. A few of the latter fragments bear the well-known sunk decoration of interlacing lines, other pieces showing a curious zigzag work in relief. Unfortunately, no complete vessel has been found.

"Two small circular stones have been found of unknown use. One suggestion is that they probably were used in some Roman game; another, that they are of British origin. In support of the latter supposition, it may be stated that a few bits of flint have been found on the pavement. In addition, two rudely-fashioned dark-green beads, probably similar to the one mentioned by Watson, have been picked up, and are considered to be of British manufacture."

The expense incurred in connection with the digging which has been done has been borne by Mr. Buckley; but those who are interested in the exploration of the site feel that further excavations should be conducted under the authority and direction of some recognised archæological body. There is

evidently an opportunity here for one of the Yorkshire societies to take the lead in doing useful work.



From the annual report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, recently laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that among the books and documents received are the records and papers of the Society of Serjeants' Inn (which were presented by Mr. Alexander Pulling), a copy of correspondence dealing with Ireland and dated 1689-1690, and abstracts of pay of the army in Ireland from 1679 to 1688. In the summary of the researches which have been made in foreign archives it is stated that Mr. W. H. Bliss and Mr. J. A. Twemlow continued their examination of the archives of the Vatican. By the end of 1898 seventeen sheets of the fourth volume of the Calendar and Papal Letters had been passed for the press. In the same connection a considerable number of transcripts of documents at Rome, illustrative of the history of Great Britain and Ireland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, had been received at the Record Office. Amongst the records published in 1898 was a list of sheriffs for England and Wales from the earliest times to the year 1831. This record deals successively with the English counties, the English towns, the Welsh counties, and such Welsh towns as had sheriffs. No such exhaustive list, we are informed, was ever compiled before. We are reminded that an Act affecting the Public Record Office came into operation last year, the effect of which is to render possible the disposal of documents belonging to the period between 1660 and 1714 which are not considered of sufficient public value to justify their preservation in the Public Record Office, and to substitute "nine weeks" for "sixty days" as the period for which rules made under the Act must lie before both Houses of Parliament before being submitted for the Queen's approbation in Council.



Some interesting relics of the once famous "Tom's" Coffee House, in Russell Street, Covent Garden, the rendezvous of the wits and beaux of the early Georgian days, were sold on July 3, at Sotheby's auction rooms.

They included the original sketch of Richard Haines, proprietor in 1723 to 1764, by Sir Nathaniel Dance, P.R.A.; the celebrated snuff-box used at "Tom's," of tortoiseshell and silver, with the busts of Charles I. and Queen Anne in high relief; and "Tom's" club-book and list of members, including the names of Samuel Foote, David Garrick, Lord Clive, Samuel Johnson, Marquis of Granby, and many other political, literary, and theatrical celebrities of the last century.

We are indebted to Mr. Feasey for the accompanying sketch of the Durham sanctuary knocker, which was crowded out of his



notice of Mr. Bygate's book on the great northern cathedral in last month's *Antiquary*.

A well-illustrated pamphlet on "The New Town Hall and Municipal Buildings for Colchester," by Messrs. Wilson Marriage and W. Gurney Benham, has reached us. The building was begun in January last, and is to be completed by Michaelmas, 1900. From the elevations and plans given in the pamphlet before us, it is clear that the new town-hall will be handsome and commodious; but the point in regard to which the undertaking chiefly interests us is the effort which

is being made by the Corporation to render the new building a repertory of local history. Many paintings and engravings of Essex worthies have already been presented. It is proposed to make the windows of the Moot-hall illustrate the history of the borough, and the suggested designs are pictured in the pamphlet before us. A list of subjects and incidents in Colchester history suitable for pictorial illustration, by means of paintings, drawings, bas-reliefs, stained-glass, or other designs, is also supplied. This idea of making the town-hall a treasure-house of local history and tradition is altogether admirable, and we wish the municipality of Colchester every success in their efforts. Other local governing bodies might well imitate such an example, and endeavour to make their halls and council-houses more educational and interesting to their townsfolk.

Professor Lanciani, writing in the *Athenæum*, says: "I have purposely deferred writing about the last finds in the Forum, because, as far as the inscribed stone is concerned, *'adhuc sub judice lis est.'*" The facts are these. Near the pedestal of the right lion, and near the conical base which probably supported the original black stone, a stele has been found *in situ* containing the oldest and most important inscription among the thirty-five thousand brought to light in Rome and its vicinity since the revival of epigraphic study. The stele is formed of a block of tufa, slightly pyramidal in shape, each of the sides measuring from 40 to 45 centimètres at the base. The angles are not sharp, but flattened (Ital. *angoli smussi*), so that the stone is really octagonal rather than square. The inscription is written in the Chalcidean alphabet—or, rather, in the earliest Italic derivation from the Chalcidean alphabet—the *koppa* being one of the most conspicuous letters, followed, of course, by the vowel O. The H is closed, as in the so-called Pelasgian style. The inscription is, as it were, doubly boustrophedon, because not only the lines alternate—so that the first begins on the right, the second on the left—but they are perpendicular, not horizontal. The lines cover the four principal faces of the stone; there is an extra line, besides, engraved on

one of the flattened corners. Unfortunately, the top of the stone is broken, so as to make every line incomplete alternately at the beginning or at the end. As far as the meaning of the inscription is concerned, we must wait for the official communication which will be made to the Royal Academy dei Lincei. The administration has asked the opinion of four distinguished philologists and glottologists, whose verdict we are anxiously awaiting. There is no doubt about its being written in early Latin or in the early dialect of Rome, as miscellaneous as the early population was—a dialect which the Romans of classic times could not understand themselves. I hope the fate of this remarkable monument will be different from that of the 'vase of Duenos,' written, so to speak, in the same alphabet and in the same language, the full interpretation of which has never been given."



On June 26 and the three following days, Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods sold the famous collection of gems formed by the third Duke of Marlborough, and bought in 1875 by the late Mr. David Bromilow, of Bitteswell Hall, Lutterworth, for 35,000 guineas. The recent sale, which included a safe and a number of shaped cabinets for the reception of the gems, realized £34,827 7s. 6d. It is stated that the late owner asked £60,000 for the collection *en bloc*. The interest of the first day's sale was to a large extent centred on two lots, of which the first was a cameo "of proportions almost sufficient to raise it into a work of sculpture"; it represents a Medusa's head, in enormous relief, cut from a large homogeneous boss of translucent chalcedony, the face turned slightly to the right; this great work belongs probably to the age of Trajan or Hadrian, "if, indeed, it may not be assigned to the Macedonian period of Greek art"—it realized £1,850 (C. Davis). The second in the order of sale, but by far the most celebrated of all the gems in the entire collection, was the renowned cameo representing the hymeneal procession of Eros and Psyche, which has been reproduced in all sorts and materials of art perhaps oftener than any other similar subject; it has been engraved by Bartolozzi, by Tassie, and by

Stosch, but it is probably best known from Wedgwood's famous reproduction. The bidding started at £750, and by £50 stages it quickly reached £2,000, the purchaser being Mr. Ready, the dealer, and the underbidder Messrs. Agnew.

On the second day interest again centred in two articles, although in neither instance did the gem reach four figures. The more valuable of the two was an intaglio cut in a large cornelian,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, with Jove with his eagle, and with Mercury on the one hand and Mars on the other, with Neptune below, a subject of which a representation exists on a gem in the French Imperial Cabinet; it realized £900 (Ready). The second was an antique cameo, representing a bust to the right of Omphale, cut in a double nicolo, of indubitable antiquity. This gem is of considerable historic interest. It was presented by Charles V. to Pope Clement VII., and by him subsequently to the Piccolomini of Siena. It is mounted in a broad gold setting, with eight table diamonds and rubies. It realized £483, the purchaser being Mr. Reid, who bought it for the British Museum. Among the other acquisitions of the Museum were the cameo of Agrippina, in fine enamelled mount; the remarkable carving in chalcedony, Marciana, the sister of Trajan; the large cameo now believed to be Julian and Helena; the Renaissance cameo of Lucius Verus, in fine contemporary mount; and the fine Renaissance cameo by Il Greco.

With reference to purchases for the British Museum, it may be stated that on the third day of the sale Mr. C. Butler, the well-known connoisseur, gave £1,000 to the fund devoted to the purchase of articles from the Marlborough collection for the Museum. Mr. Ready was understood to be buying for the Boston (U.S.A.) Museum.



An interesting discovery was recently made at Dunkirk during the excavation for a channel in connection with some dock extensions. Buried under the sand was found an ancient man-of-war, which is believed to be one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada which was engaged by Sir Francis Drake and dispersed by his five ships off that coast on July 28, 1588, when many of the Spanish



vessels were driven ashore and wrecked between Calais and the Belgian coast. Three old cannon have been recovered from the wreck.

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Recent excavations in Pelham Bay Park, New York, have brought to light two nearly complete skeletons of Indians, together with many pieces of pottery, antler arrow-points, shells, net-sinkers, flint and mica and terrapin-back implements and trinkets. All the relics found have been removed to the Museum of Natural History, New York.

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Interesting discoveries, says the *City Press*, have resulted from the excavations for a new guard-room on the south side of the White Tower. The importance of these discoveries can scarcely be over-estimated; for, if the suppositions of those connected with the Tower are confirmed, we shall find ourselves in possession of relics of some of the most stirring times in the history of England. Among the discoveries are included a number of stone, iron, and lead shot—relics, probably, of Wyatt's rebellion. The rebel leader, it will be remembered, was the son of Wyatt, the poet, who was once a prisoner in the Tower. Historians contend that Wyatt failed in his attempt to reach the Tower, and that he was defeated about half a mile to the south of London Bridge. The clerk of the works has come to the conclusion, after careful investigation, that Wyatt not only attacked the Tower, but actually succeeded in forcing an entrance into it. The balls that have been discovered in all probability passed through gates—either the Traitor's Gate or the one at the Bloody Tower—after being fired from the river. They were found embedded in the masonry. The buildings of that period were faced frequently with oyster-shells, portions of which may be seen upon the surface of the shot. So far, nearly 200 balls have been discovered. Incrusted on one is a fragment of bone; this may possibly be a human bone, but the theory is discredited in certain quarters. The majority of the balls are of Kentish rag, though one is believed to be composed of Plymouth limestone, and another is thought to have been brought from the West of England. The diameter of the largest stone ball is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Another singularly interesting relic is a piece of lignite, supposed by Sir Benjamin Stone to be one of the earliest specimens of coal that found its way into London. Seventy men are now engaged upon the work of excavation. Another 20 yards will bring them to the Tower, where it is thought probable a dungeon may still exist. A flue has been discovered in the Byward Tower. Curiously enough, the little Xit of Ainsworth's novel made his escape from this tower by a similar means of exit. A number of animals' bones and the end of an elm tray—which may have been used for the removal of bodies after execution—have also been unearthed. To the archaeologist, however, a most important discovery is that of an old Norman well. The top was completely hidden by modern brickwork. A portion of the original work will, it is hoped, be preserved, in order that future visitors may inspect the relic. The present discoveries set at rest the doubt as to the occupation of this portion of the Tower. The rooms that have been brought to light were covered over with about 10 feet of soil. Portions of the old Roman wall, with its layers of tile, and a Roman pot, which had been damaged, have been removed. Before the work is completed, many other articles of interest may be discovered. In the meantime, the treasures are being carefully preserved for the examination of experts at their leisure.

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It has been decided to form a "Cretan Exploration Fund," under the direction of Messrs. A. J. Evans and D. G. Hogarth, and in co-operation with the British School at Athens, in order to carry out a series of comprehensive excavations in Crete. A number of sites, selected for their historic importance or specially representative character, have been secured for British enterprise. At Knosos—the city of Minos and the Labyrinth of Daedalos and the "Choros" of Ariadne, the traditional centre of the ancient sea-power of Crete and its earliest School of Art—one of the first objects inviting excavation is a mound containing the ruins of a prehistoric building, the exploration of which had been already one of Schliemann's ambitions. At Presos, another site reserved to us, it is hoped to lay bare the chief strong

hold of the original Eteocretan race, where an archaic inscription in an indigenous and still undeciphered dialect has already been discovered. Lyttos, which is also included in the scheme, was regarded as the model Dorian city, and the fragments of its ancient laws that have come to light on its Akropolis height, give hopes of considerable epigraphic results. It is intended that the chief results of the excavation shall go to enrich the national Cretan Museum, a very interesting nucleus of which has been already put together. It is proposed to adapt for the purpose the old Venetian Armoury of Candia, and the directors of the Fund hope to be able to devote some portion of it to the proper location there of the objects brought to light. A house in Candia has been already secured and furnished to serve as headquarters for the Fund. To carry out the whole scheme of investigations, it will be necessary to raise a sum of at least £5,000. Mr. George Macmillan has kindly undertaken to act as treasurer to the Fund, and subscriptions may be paid to him at St. Martin's Street, London, W.C., or into the account of "The Cretan Exploration Fund" at Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock and Co., Lombard Street, E.C.

Mr. T. Wilson, of Kendal, announces for early publication a work entitled *Notes on the Early Sculptured Crosses, Shrines, and Monuments in the present Diocese of Carlisle*, by the late Rev. Walter Slater Calverley, F.S.A.; edited by W. G. Collingwood, M.A. The book, which will be fully illustrated, will form vol. xi. in the "extra series" of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, and the issue will be limited to 340 copies. Among the relics of post-Roman and pre-mediæval art (fifth to twelfth centuries) described and illustrated will be the famous Gosforth and Bewcastle crosses; the Giant's Grave and Thumb at Penrith; the standing crosses of Addingham, Aspatria, Barbon, Beckermeth, Dearham, Muncaster, Rockcliff, Wabertwaite; the hogbacks or shrine-tombs of Appleby, Cross-Canonby, Lowther, etc.; the Runic font of Bridekirk, and similar remains; the tympana at Long Marton, and elsewhere; the dials of Anglo-Saxon type at Isel, etc.;

and a great number of fragments, such as the Dacre Stone and the Bound Devil of Kirkby Stephen—in all, more than 120 various pieces at fifty different places.

A great many local archæological societies have been holding summer meetings and making summer excursions. We are unable to find space to treat all in detail, and so summarize a few such gatherings in these columns. The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society held its annual meeting at Clevedon, on Tuesday, July 25, and the two following days, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, P.C. The programme included visits to many churches and mansions of interest in the neighbourhood of Clevedon, including Clevedon Court itself (where Sir Edmund and Lady Elton hospitably invited the society to luncheon), Wrington Church, Yatton Church and Prebendal House, Clapton-in-Gordano Church and Court, Chelvey Church and Court, Failand House, Wraxall Church, and various others. Mr. Edmund Buckle described the architectural features of the churches visited, and the excursions were under the direction of the Rev. F. W. Weaver, hon. general secretary.

The Cumberland and Westmorland Society held a two-days' meeting at the end of June, at Keswick. Visits were paid to St. Kentigern's, Crosthwaite (where the Rev. Canon Rawnsley gave a short description of the church), to Orthwaite Hall and Camp, the curious earthworks at Snittlegarth, the camps and beacon at Caermote, and to other places of interest. Reports and papers were promised by the President, Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., and others. The members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society rambled, under the leadership of the Rev. A. P. H. Wilson, Vicar of Glossop, to Castle Hill, near Hadfield, Mottram Church, Hollingworth, Hadfield, and Glossop Hall and Church. Glossop Church was given, along with Glossop, to William Peverill by Henry I. On the attainder of his grandson for the poisoning of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, it reverted to the Crown, and in 1157 Henry II. gave it to the abbey of Basingwerk, Flintshire, who held

possession until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539. Henry VIII. then bestowed it upon Francis Talbot, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, and eventually the estate passed from the Shrewsburys to the Howards, who still have it.



The first summer meeting of the East Riding Antiquarian Society took the form of an excursion to Stillingfleet, Cawood, and Ryther. The church at the last-named place was described by Mr. Hodgson Fowler. This ancient edifice came into history as early as A.D. 869, when the Danes sent an expedition to clear away the forest and settle down there. From Ryther the party proceeded to Cawood Castle, where the Rev. E. Maule Cole read descriptive notes by the Dean of York. They also visited the Old Manor House, which was built by Archbishop Gray, and seized by Edward I., who lived there with his Queen.



The Essex Archæological Society made their first excursion of the season to Cressing, White Notley, Fairstead, Terling, and Faulkbourne. A noticeable feature of Fairstead Church is the very large number of Roman bricks and tiles used in its construction. Over the chancel-arch frescoes portraying the chief scenes connected with Holy Week are discernible, and there are more paintings and decorations on the walls, which were brought to light, though only very faintly, when the plaster was removed. The south-east corner bears a remarkable inscription, a "Bidding Prayer" for King James I., the text being in Old English characters and spelling.



On the occasion of the second excursion of the Aberdeen Natural History and Antiquarian Society, nearly forty members made the ascent of the Tap o' Noth, and investigated anew the problem of its interesting vitrified fort. They also visited Mrs. Knight's collection of antiquities at Mytice, and the Brander Museum and Library at Huntly. The Yorkshire Archæological Society made its first excursion on July 6, visiting Skipwith, Bubwith, Wressle, and Hemingborough. The members of the Birmingham Archæological Society spent an interesting time at Leicester on June 21, visiting the museum, the quaint "hospital," or almshouses, founded

by Henry of Lancaster; the very ancient and curious church of St. Mary de Casto, with its beautiful Norman sedilia; the Jewry Wall, a Roman relic of doubtful significance; the Norman and Early English church of St. Nicholas; the stately church of St. Margaret, full of interest, but blemished by a profusion of stained glass, incongruous in character, and in some instances very poor in execution. Afterwards the party visited the remains of the abbey in which Wolsey died, and then by a delightful drive Bradgate Park was reached, with the ruins of the mansion in which Lady Jane Grey spent her youth.



The first outdoor meeting of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society gave the members an opportunity of visiting Priory Lodge, Frognal (where Dr. Johnson is said to have lived), Holly Terrace House, Mount Vernon, Bolton House (the whilom residence of Joanna Baillie and her sister Agnes), and Branch Hill Lodge.



Some fifty members of the Axbridge branch of the Somerset Archæological Society visited the Sedgemoor churches on July 1. At Chedzoy the many curiously-carved, quaint oak bench-ends were especially pointed out; whilst the very finely-worked altar frontals, made from an ancient cope discovered under the pulpit during the restoration of the church, and a fifteenth-century brass, were much admired. On a buttress on the south side of the church is a sandstone, on which scythes were sharpened by the rebels previous to the battle of Sedgemoor. The tower is a fine one, and there are also several dedication crosses in good condition. The company then drove past the site of the battle of Sedgemoor to the fine old church of St. Mary, Weston Zoyland, where Colonel Bramble pointed out there was the typical Somerset waggon-roof and the compass-roof side by side. The carved oak benches and the beautiful tower which this church possesses were also explained. It was in this church that hundreds of the rebels were imprisoned after the Sedgemoor fight, and the curious charges for food, etc., for the use of those confined are set forth in an ancient book belonging to the church.

The Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club held their "long meeting" in the Wye Valley from June 12 to June 17. Many places of interest were visited, including Kilpeck Church, Goodrich Church (where is the tomb of Dean Swift's grandfather) and Castle, Raglan Church and Castle, Chepstow, Monmouth, and Ross.



On June 24 the members of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society paid a visit to the ruins of the Carthusian monastery of Mount Grace. To the antiquary the building is mainly interesting from the fact that it is the best-preserved Carthusian monastery in the country. The Charter-houses, instead of being, like the better-known monasteries of Yorkshire, constructed upon principles of a common life for their inhabitants, were designed to secure perfect isolation of each inhabitant. Every man had his own cell, in which he dwelt, took his meals, and slept, and even his own garden, closely walled round, in which he worked. Only thrice a day did the poor hermit leave his seclusion to take part in the services of the church, or on special occasions to meet in chapter or the fraternity. The arrangements which made this utter seclusion possible render Mount Grace unusually interesting, and though King Henry VIII's Commissioners seem to have swept the place peculiarly clean of every particle of any value at the Dissolution, the ruins, which have been excavated by their owner, Mr. William Brown, of Arncliffe Hall, the hon. secretary of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, are full of interest. The Bradford party were met by Mr. Brown, who kindly conducted them over the building, and communicated to them such scraps of its history as have been preserved, for it is curiously in accord with the spirit of the order and the seclusion of the house that no glimpse of the internal history of the monastery has been preserved from the very foundation of the house (in 1397, by the Earl of Kent, half-brother of Richard II.) till the last tragedy of the Dissolution.



The members of the East Herts Archaeological Society had an interesting excursion to

Chadwell Spring (where Mr. Frampton Andrews read an exhaustive paper on the history of the New River undertaking), to Great Amwell, and Ware Church and Priory. Mr. R. T. Andrews read a paper on the grotto constructed by Scott, of Amwell; and Mr. Gerish, secretary of the society, read an able paper on Amwell Church. At Ware Church the various points of interest were explained by the Rev. E. E. W. Kirkby, Vicar, who mentioned that in years long gone by many brasses were removed "through the knavishness of an old sexton." One curious brass still extant represents a husband with a wife on either side. Each of the two wives had five sons and five daughters. The Ware parish register dates back to 1557. At Ware Priory a paper was read on the ancient house by Mr. R. Walters, who hospitably entertained the party.



The *Border Counties Advertiser* of July 5 reports that an interesting discovery has been made in the vicinity of Rhayader by a lad named Marston. The articles found consist of a gold ring set with onyx, a gold armlet in four pieces, and a gold necklet in ten pieces. An inquiry summoned at the instance of the High Sheriff of Radnorshire (Mr. Stephen W. Williams) was conducted by the Radnorshire Coroner. James Marston gave evidence to the effect that he found the articles between two rocks near Rhayader while looking for foxes. He reported the discovery to Mr. Stephen Williams. Mr. Williams, who is a well-known antiquary, said he sent the articles to Mr. Reid, of the British Museum, who pronounced them to be clearly Roman, and of great value. The find was a unique one for Wales. The ring was of massive gold, with an ant engraved upon it. The work on the armlet and necklet was distinctly Celtic, and was of highly artistic character. It would be at least a thousand years old, and probably more. In the necklet the setting was of exquisite workmanship, the filigree being of granulated gold. This was a far more valuable discovery than that of the Mostyn rings, the Mold bracelet, or any previous discoveries in Wales. He ordered the inquiry according to the law relating to treasure-trove. The property would be sent



to experts for valuation, and Marston would receive the full antiquarian value, which would be very great, less 20 per cent.

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A wealthy American book collector has purchased the private library of the late Mr. James Toovey, the bookseller, of Piccadilly. This library was formed many years ago, and nearly every book is a gem in its way. It includes perhaps the tallest copy known of the first folio Shakespeare, 1623; it measures 13 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches by 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The *Boke of St. Albans* is perhaps the most important of the numerous monuments of the early English printers in the Toovey Library, which also includes some splendid specimens of old French and Italian bookbindings, whilst in examples from the Aldine press it is also uncommonly rich.

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The annual Congress of Archæological Societies was held at Burlington House, on Wednesday, July 12, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Viscount Dillon. An account will appear in our next number.



## Ancient Kentish Colonies in Anglo-Saxon England.

BY T. W. SHORE, F.G.S.

### II. SETTLEMENTS IN THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COUNTIES.

**T**HE references to the Jutes of the Isle of Wight and the Meon Valley in Hampshire, made by Bede, are well known, and need not be repeated. In a paper published in the *Antiquary* in March, 1894, on "Traces of the Jutes in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight," I gave evidence for believing that the Jutish settlement extended over the New Forest area, and also that this Hampshire settlement must have been, in part at least, a migration from Kent.

That this migration extended further westward into Dorsetshire is probable from the circumstance that in that county we find both

ancient Kentish place-names and ancient Kentish customs. Such old names as Kentcombe,\* Kentlesworth,† and Bikenore,‡ tell us of people of Kentish or Frisian descent of whom the names Kent or Ken, the old Frisian equivalent for the Anglo-Saxon word "kin," would be descriptive. Such old Dorset names as Godemaneston,§ Godenethorne,|| Goderthorn, Goderiston and others, tell us of settlements of Godas or Goths of similar significance to those of like names in Kent. In West Dorset we have Cheneford, now Canford, Canendona, and Chenoltuna, now Knowlton. Great Canford Manor was an extensive domain which included Poole.

The custom of partible inheritance survived for many centuries at Wareham. A record of the reign of Edward I. shows that the tenements in the borough of Wareham were divisible between males and females in the same degree.¶ At Portland a similar partible custom still prevails, or did within recent years. There is no primogeniture in that island, in consequence of which the land is cut up into numerous strips or holdings called lawns. At Portland also the small holders enjoy the custom of freely devising their land, similarly to that of the gavelkind tenants in Kent.\*\*

In Devonshire the largest Kentish settlement we can trace is that near Exeter. The district round the place now called Kenn is named Chent in Domesday Book, a name identical with the Domesday name of the county of Kent itself. The ancient settlers there appear to have given their colony on the South Devon coast the name of their old kingdom, just as English settlers in North America called their colony New England. At Crediton there was an English monastery as early as the seventh century, and from the survival of Kentish names near this place it is probable that there was a larger settlement than the present traces exhibit. From his anthropological observations, Dr. Beddoe††

\* *Cal. Inq. P.-m.*, vol. iv.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 90.

§ *Taxatio P. Nich.*

|| *Cal. Inq. P.-m.*, vol. ii., p. 65.

¶ Taylor, *Hist. Gavelkind*, quoted by Elton; *ibid.*, p. 36.

\*\* "The Antiquities of Portland," by G. E. Elliot, *Four. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xxvii.

†† Beddoe, *Races in Britain*, p. 49.

has told us that the people of the districts round the river estuaries of South Devon are of a fairer race than the bulk of the people of that county, which points to coast settlements.

The custom of partible inheritance survived in Exeter until the sixteenth century, and as it extended to females as well as males, contrary to the British partible custom, it is not likely to have been of British origin. A peculiar custom of inheritance after three generations also survived at Kenton in the Kenn district.

Such old Devonshire names as Kentbury and Kentlesbere,\* Kentisbury near Ilfracombe,† Kentisbeare or Kensbear‡ near Collympton, Kenestrewe,§ and Kennerleigh near Crediton, point to similar Kentish or Frisian settlements, and such Domesday names as Godescote, Godelege near Barnstaple, and Gotherington|| near Torquay, point to settlements of Godas or Goths as in Kent. The significant Domesday place-name Engestcote also occurs in this county, a circumstance pointing to coast settlements.

Along the coast of Somerset and in other parts of that county the place-names supply traces of Kentish or Frisian settlers. As the ancient inhabitants of Kent were probably as skilful mariners as their descendants of the Cinque Ports, that they should have formed coast settlements is not a matter for surprise. In the Anglo-Saxon charters we find the names Cantucton, now Quantock, and Cantucwudu, now Quantock Wood. Cantocheve for Quantock Head occurs in Domesday Book. Near these places also we meet with the name Kentsford, and also the old names Godecliffe, Godeworth, and Godecumbe.¶ Godelege occurs in Domesday Book. Cannington, or Cantetone, is a very ancient name on the same coast, and nearer Bristol we meet with Kenn, written Chent in the Exon Domesday.

There are other Somersetshire names of special significance, viz., Hengestwere, near Bridgewater, mentioned in a charter of Æthelstan, 937 A.D., and Hengestesrig, now Henstridge, which occurs in a charter of Edred.

\* *Cal. Inq. P.-m.*, vol. i., p. 110.

† *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 205.

‡ *State Papers*, 1637-38.

§ *Cal. Inq. P.-m.*, vol. iv., p. 220.

|| *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 59.

¶ *Taxatio P. Nich.*

The great manor of Taunton Deane, which comprised many parishes, is remarkable for an ancient modified custom of Borough English that survived among its customary tenants, which in addition to the junior right, comprised other peculiarities, such as the power of devising the land under certain conditions, and the non-forfeiture by the next heir on account of treason, murder, or felony, similar to the privileges of the gavelkind tenants in Kent.\* The copyholders' lands were also partible by their acts, if done according to the custom of the manor, during the lives of the tenants.

In passing up the valley of the Severn we meet with ancient place-names and traces of the customs of gavelkind and junior right, which point to Jutish settlements here and there as far up the river as the borders of Wales. In the south of Gloucestershire we find a group of ancient place-names near Bristol, viz., Mangotsfield, written Mangodesfelle in Domesday Book; Yate, which is written Geate in a charter of Offa,† and Geite in Domesday Book; and Hanecanham,‡ now Hanham; Goderington, or Goderinton, is also mentioned near Pucklechurch. There is a hamlet in Westerleigh called Kendalshire, a name probably of Saxon date, when a small division or separate settlement was called a "scir."

At Cromhall, one of the outlying manors of Berkeley, a trace of the custom of partible inheritance is met with in the Domesday entry concerning the manor being held by two brothers. Higher up the river, at Whaddon, near Gloucester, the same record tells us that five brothers had held that manor in the time of King Edward. In the city of Gloucester the custom of Borough English has prevailed beyond the memory of man, and this junior right still holds good in law in cases of intestacy.

In the south of Worcestershire, near Tewkesbury, there is a small place now called Conderton, in the parish of Overbury. This is mentioned in a Saxon charter§ under the name Cantuareton, a name closely resembling the name of Canterbury itself. Two remark-

\* H. B. Shillibeer, *Customs of the Manor of Taunton Deane*, and C. J. Elton, *Robinson on Gavelkind*.

† *Codex Diplom.*, No. 145.

‡ Charter of Edred, A.D. 947.

§ *Codex Diplom.*, No. 308.

able Hengest names also occur in Worcester-shire in a Saxon charter, viz., Hengestes heale and Hengestes heaford.\* It is difficult to understand how such names could have arisen, except from their use by Kentish or Frisian settlers.

There is a group of significant old names of places near the Severn in the north-west of Shropshire, viz., Kentesden,† Kentonsdale,‡ and Chenardelei,§ now Kinnerley. Chenley, another Domesday name, appears to have been the name of the district west of the present border of Shropshire, that was known in later medieval records as Kentlythe. The stream flowing from this district is called the Tanat. Godestock is a Shropshire Domesday place-name, and Gatesden and Gatten are ancient names, probably of similar significance.

Mr. C. J. Elton, in his recently-published treatise on Gavelkind, quotes a passage from Mr. Taylor, an earlier author, on the same subject, in which he says of gavelkind, "I know there is much in Shropshire."

The most remarkable traces we find of ancient Kentish settlements in the West of England occur in Herefordshire. In the south-western part of that county, between the Wye on the east, Monmouthshire on the south, and Brecknockshire on the west, is a district known from the time of the Anglo-Saxon records as Archenfeld (or some very similar name), and entered in Domesday Book as "Fines Archenfelde." It was under a separate jurisdiction from that of the other parts of the county, and in later medieval time at least, and probably from the earliest time, the seat of its administration was at Goderliche, now Goodrich.

Among the ancient Kent and ken names which occur in Herefordshire are Chen-cester,|| now Kenchester, Chenille,¶ now Knill, Kentchurch,\*\* in the Archenfeld district, Kentyshburcote,†† Kantel,‡‡ and Kentles or Kenthleses.§§ Among the Goda or

Geat names, are Goderiche,\* Gattelythe,† Getune, and Gadredehope in Domesday Book. Getune appears in later records as Yatton and Eaton.

The survival of such a name as Kentchurch in the Archenfeld district points, I think, to a time when, by an early settlement here of Kentish people, the rites and practices of the early Kentish Church were brought into contact with those of the old British Church of Wales.

There is evidence that the early Archbishops of Canterbury possessed land in Herefordshire. In the record of the suit between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Abbess of Southminster, at the Council of Clovesho in 829 A.D., mention is made of the Archbishop having certain lands in Herefredinglond.‡

It should be remembered, in connection with this record, that the kingdom of Mercia was within the province of Canterbury as well as the kingdom of Kent. The name Archenfeld is probably the same as that mentioned in 704 A.D., when Ceolred, King of the Mercians, signed a charter "in loco Arcencale."

The local customs of Archenfeld closely resembled those of Kent. The custom of Kentish gavelkind prevailed in that district until it was abolished by statute in the reign of Henry VIII.

This Kentish custom of partible inheritance differed from the partible custom prevalent in Wales in three essential particulars:§

1. By the Kentish custom in Archenfelde only legitimate sons inherited the paternal estate. By the Welsh custom all sons, legitimate or otherwise, had their shares, or in early centuries fought for them. Giraldus Cambrensis, writing in the twelfth century, states that among the causes for Welsh disorder, is that arising from the contention of legitimate and natural sons for shares of the paternal estate.

2. By the custom in Archenfelde, like the Kentish, daughters inherited if there were no sons. Under the Welsh custom they did not.

3. According to the custom in Archenfelde, also like the Kentish, widows were entitled

\* *Codex Diplom.*, No. 150.

† *Cal. Ing. P.-m.*, vol. iv., p. 440.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 164.

§ Domesday Book.

|| *Ibid.* ¶ *Ibid.*

\*\* *Valor Eccles.*, vol. iii., p. 19.

†† *Cal. Ing. P.-m.*, vol. ii., p. 28.

‡‡ *Testa de Neville.*

§§ *Cal. Ing. P.-m.*, vol. ii., pp. 34, 196.

\* *Cal. Ing. P.-m.*, vol. i., p. 313.

† *Plac. d. q. w.*, 266.

‡ *Cart. Saxonicum*, vol. i., p. 528.

§ C. J. Elton, *Robinson on Gavelkind*.

to their dower of half their husbands' customary estate. Under the Welsh custom they had no dower.

The other resemblances of the local customs in Archenfelde to those of Kent are also remarkable.

In Kent, if a tenant in gavelkind was convicted of crime and executed, his land was not forfeited but went to his heirs. This custom was known as "The father to the bough, the son to the plough," and was a rare privilege.\* This privilege the people of Archenfelde also enjoyed.

In Kent a tenant in gavelkind had the power of bequeathing his land to whom he pleased if he so desired it, another unusual privilege which the people of Archenfelde also possessed.†

The people of Archenfelde held their land by a military tenure, under a liability to service against the Welsh, and in connection with this tenure there was another remarkable privilege they possessed in common with the people of Kent. The men of Kent claimed as their immemorial right the privilege of being marshalled in the front of the King's army,‡ and this claim was allowed. The men of Archenfelde claimed, and had allowed them, the same honourable privilege.§

It was probably owing to the personal freedom of the men of Kent and this vanguard privilege in the Royal army that Drayton wrote his honourable eulogy on that county :

"Of all the English shires be thou surnamed the free,  
And foremost ever placed when they shall reckoned be."

Towards the end of the seventh century Wulfhere, King of Mercia, one of the early Christian Kings of that state, married Eormengild, daughter of Earcombert King of Kent, and of Sexburga his wife, who died Abbess of Ely. Wulfhere's brother, named Merewald, also married another Kentish princess about the same time. It was an age of great Christian zeal among the newly-converted Kings and Ealdormen, and it is known that colonization sometimes followed Kentish

missionary enterprise. This intimate alliance which existed between the kingdoms of Kent and Mercia points to the end of the seventh century as the probable date of the settlement in Archenfelde. In any case we find that Ceolred was in possession of the district, in loco Arcencale" (probably the same as the "Fines Archenfelde" of Domesday Book) in the beginning of the eighth century. The later names of this district are Irchenfield and Urchinfield.



### Tournoël.

BY MISS E. C. VANSITTART.

**I**N the heart of the Auvergne, that strangely beautiful part of Central France, within two hours' drive of Royat, a now well-known watering-place, rises a steep rock crowned by the grand old ruins of Tournoël, or, as it was called in Latin, Turnolium, one of those sombre fortresses of the Middle Ages often built on inaccessible heights surrounded by ramparts, towers, and precipices, which shelved sheer down from the walls. These eagles' eyries where were entrenched the feudal lords of the soil were the terror of the countryside; no one was safe from the formidable depredators, who there lay in ambush day and night watching for prey. Swooping down unexpectedly, they laid violent hands on all who came within reach: the peasant carrying his produce to the nearest market; the merchant conveying his goods to the neighbouring fair; the pilgrim on his way to pray at a distant shrine—all were a source of profit to the lawless Barons, who, when the tribute offered did not satisfy their avarice, bare recalcitrant victims to their strongholds, there to languish in dungeons till payment of a heavy ransom effected their release.

A lovely July afternoon lent warmth and colour to our drive from Royat to Tournoël. Every mile of the road revealed fresh beauties; fold upon fold of hills rose before us, and as we climbed their steep sides the rich

\* C. J. Elton, *Gavelkind*, p. 176.

† *Ibid.*, p. 192.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 229, quoting Camden and Gervase of Canterbury.

§ Hazlitt's edition of *Blount's Tenures*, p. 173.



plain of the Limagne, one of the most fertile in Europe, lay spread below, steeped in sunlight. For some time we caught glimpses of the exquisite spires of Clermont Cathedral clearly defined against the cloudless sky like delicate lacework on an azure background; but at a turn of the road they vanished, and we entered a wilder scene. Brown rocks and shady chestnut woods alternated with grassy slopes, kept fresh and green by the gurgling streams which abounded, and the air was laden with the scent of new-mown hay; then came lovely stretches with no human dwelling in sight, where the brooding silence of mid-summer heat was broken by the whirr of a bird's wings, or the hum of bees and insects in the clover and long grass. Later we passed through Sayat and Melozat, picturesque but dirty hamlets. These Auvergne villages strangely resemble those of Italy. There are the same stone houses with shingle roofs and overhanging eaves; external staircases wreathed with vine-branches lead up to the first floor; wrought-iron balconies afford standing room for cracked flowerpots full of brilliant oleanders, scarlet geraniums or drooping pink and yellow carnations; the same massive doorways, opening into dark interiors; the same irregular piazza with a carved fountain or an iron cross in the centre; above all, the same wonderful effects of colour and vivid light. Women in white caps and wooden sabots sat on the doorsteps spinning brown wool or yellow flax, or followed the goats with a distaff two yards long stuck in their waistband, busily twirling the spindle as they sauntered along. At the entrance to every hamlet and along the roads we came upon tall crosses and crucifixes carved in gray lava, and one hill-top was crowned by a gigantic statue of the Virgin cut in the same stone, producing a strange effect as it stood out against the sky. Presently the plain widened, and a chain of volcanic mountains, whose crests bare the weirdest and most fantastic shapes, rose in the distance, and shortly after we entered the gray little town of Volvic, lying at the foot of a steep hill on which stands Tournœl.

The parish of Volvic, embracing twenty villages and taking its name from the most important, was in former days a fief of the Barons of Tournœl. Many a time must its

inhabitants have regretted their close proximity to their liege lord. It would be too long a story to detail the tyranny and suffering that fell to their lot; more than one honest burgher sent as the bearer of humble remonstrances to the castle was fined, beaten, imprisoned in the high tower, and threatened with death; resistance would have been futile, the vassal had to be silent and submit. In spite, however, of this crushing yoke, Volvic, from the thirteenth century, became of ever-increasing importance, thanks to the discovery of its quarries, for it is actually situated at the foot of a stream of lava, which once flowed in molten waves from the crater of the now extinct volcano La Migère. Traces of the terrible destruction caused in ages past by this eruption are visible on all sides; everywhere jagged rocks pierce the ground, the soil itself is lava-dust, and for miles around pickaxe or spade cannot be used without disclosing scoriaceous masses. Centuries went by, while the inhabitants dwelt in ignorance of the treasure piled around them. Building materials for churches and castles in the district were brought at heavy cost from great distances over the roughest roads to this place where stone abounded. The oldest part of Tournœl (the base of its square tower) is, for instance, built of a white limestone, not to be found within miles, and so, stranger still, is the Church of St. Priest at Volvic itself. Not till the middle of the thirteenth century did the inhabitants begin to work the lava. At first it was used only to supply local needs, but its fame spread so rapidly that in fifty years, though no less than twelve quarries were opened and in full work, they scarcely sufficed for the orders which poured in from all parts of the province. If lava does not possess the polish of marble nor the rich tints of sandstone, it is better suited for sacred edifices, and time only darkens its shade and increases its hardness. The workmen of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries knew how to turn it to good account for tombs and churches, and it was out of the quarries at Volvic that the Cathedral of Clermont rose, as well as most of the churches and monuments of Riom, the ancient capital of the Duchy of Auvergne; and as we now admire these gems of art, with their exquisitely modelled figures, delicate reliefs, and open

tracery, we may fitly style their creators "jewellers in stone."

The Church of St. Priest is a romanesque building, and takes its name from the fact

and affording a handsome annual income to all concerned.

Leaving Volvic, we wound up the face of a hillside purple with patches of heather and



COUR D'HONNEUR, TOURNOËL CASTLE.

that the sword which slew Priest, the saintly Bishop of Clermont, is treasured within its walls. The modern town lying around it has a prosperous, busy appearance, its lava quarries still employing hundreds of workmen,

dotted with shady chestnut-trees till we reached Tournouël, now no more than a ruin, but what a ruin! A keep 92 feet high, crenellated ramparts flanked by towers and buttresses, triple walls, remnants of a draw-

bridge, and the still solid square tower, suffice to indicate its former size and strength and capability of defying the attacks of enemies. It stands on a rocky peninsula, forming a striking contrast to the verdant valleys which bound it on three sides, and commands a view of thirteen towns and more than a hundred villages lying in the great plain to the east; hence it was a choice coign of vantage for lawless raiders and brigands who were specially attracted to the neighbourhood by the rich town of Riom, and the no less wealthy Benedictine Abbey of Mozat, both enclosed by ramparts and capable of energetic defence. It is vain to search for the precise date of its erection. The oldest document relating to it is of the eleventh century, when Durand, the brave prelate who planned the first crusade, but died on the eve of its proclamation to the Christian world, was Bishop of Clermont. From this chronicle we learn that the castle then belonged to Bertrand de Tournœl, a great spoiler of churches, who waged war against the clergy of Clermont, seizing, amongst other spoils, some property and lands owned by the church of Cebazat, which he bestowed upon his dependants and men at arms. Complaint having been made to Pope Gregory, the thunders of excommunication were hurled against the robber, and he was ordered to restore his ill-gotten gains to the congregation he had defrauded; the authority of the Church was supreme in those days, and Bertrand, having been deserted by his followers at the first rumour of the dread sentence, did not hesitate to obey. He was pardoned on making public restitution, and died soon afterwards. The Bishop in this authentic deed curiously styles him "humble and prudent," and prays that "God may thenceforth be favourable to him."

Later, in the days of Philippe Auguste, a quarrel arose between the Bishop of Clermont and the Lord of Tournœl: "Philippe sent an army to support the Bishop; Tournœl was besieged, and surrendered only at the last extremity. The Lady of Tournœl begged the chief of the victorious army to allow her to carry away just a cock and hen and six chickens. The gallant commander consented, and forthwith this clever lady melted all her gold and jewels into a mould of sand and gave them the shape of a fine cock, hen, and

six chickens, thus depriving the conqueror of his richest spoils."

A caretaker and his family are now the inhabitants of the castle, and when we arrived a couple of lean dogs and some poultry were disporting themselves in the beautiful *cour d'honneur*, the best-preserved part of the building, with its arched Gothic doorway, richly decorated windows, and fine staircase running through three stories. Soon two children in sabots and ragged garments appeared to stare at the strange visitors. Upstairs we found large halls with huge fireplaces, a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, with an Annunciation carved over the entrance, and the châtelaine's private oratory, adorned with faded frescoes. "Small windows, splayed into the immensely thick walls, peeped into the lovely plain beneath; at last we crept, in the obscurity, round the tower of the *oubliette*. In the upper story was the circular hall, where judgment, not always justice, was pronounced; underneath, terrible to contemplate! a square hole, little broader than a human being, led to a dark, cold, tomb-like chamber, whence all light and hope were in bygone days alike banished." It was a relief to step out on to the terrace in front of the castle and to feel the fresh air of heaven blowing upon us. The situation is unique: the range of volcanic hills rises behind; the plain, once covered by an immense lake, stretches in front, the lovely gorge of Crouzol on the other side; luxuriant vegetation clothes the surroundings, while the roofs of hamlets nestling among trees are visible down in the plain, save Volvic, rising from the centre of its lava stream, which by a strange anomaly once buried everything beneath its fiery crust, but now serves to rebuild towns, castles, and human habitations. But the valiant race of warriors, the noisy men-at-arms, with clanking spurs and murderous weapons, who once peopled this stronghold, where are they? Within these walls, witnesses of so many desperate encounters, silence reigns, broken by the distant bark of a dog or the hoot of an owl in the ivy. Untouched, except by the hand of Time, is the panorama which from the height of the keep the eye ranges over, now as then unable to grasp its limits—that is always the same, ever fresh, ever young, always changing, yet ever the same. Mottled by cloud shadows,

glowing with warmth at sunrise and sunset, or slumbering beneath a white mantle of purest snow, it is ever a thing of beauty in a world where "Tout casse, tout lasse, tout passe."



## England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

### WORKING IN PRECIOUS METALS.

(Continued from p. 204.)

**S**ILVER ewers were found in every mediæval plate-chest, and were really necessary articles in the days when fingers served instead of forks. They were handed round between each course, the hands being held over the basin, whilst warm scented water was poured over them. Even as late as the fourteenth century forks were looked upon as articles of extreme luxury, and it is quoted as an instance of Piers Gaveston's fastidiousness that "he carried with him three silver forks for eating pears."

The widespread ambition to possess large quantities of valuable plate made the goldsmith's craft during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries one of great importance and profit. The Wars of the Roses unfortunately had a depressing effect upon this, as on other industries; the workers seemed to lose heart, and their productions had scarcely any vigour or beauty. Men were too busy with sword and politics to consider the delicacies of rival goldsmiths' work. When Henry VII. came to the throne art and crafts had gone back many decades, and only recovered lost ground by much fostering and royal encouragement. Though miserly in many points, Henry knew how to show a royal splendour which made harvest for craftsmen. We are told that at the marriage feast of his son Arthur with Catherine of Aragon, the goldsmiths were commissioned to make a service of gold, to be set with precious stones and pearls. This piece of plate cost £20,000,

and was a triumph of work in precious metals.

Henry VIII. was a notable patron of the Goldsmiths' Guild, and possessed a great wealth in plate and jewellery. He had Italian smiths under his orders, who instructed native craftsmen in new and delicate branches of the art, and he provided abundant work for them by his love of splendour and reckless generosity. At a dance in his palace of Westminster he once challenged the ladies of the Court to pluck off the golden letters M and K with which his dress was liberally decorated. The sight of such a scramble for gold was too much for the self-restraint of the citizens, who had been allowed to look on after the custom of the age. They broke in, snatched the jewels from the ladies, and the ornaments and letters from the King, leaving him in a very unregal condition of dishabilliment. One shipmaster got £3 18s. 8d. for the letters of gold he had managed to capture in the scramble.

Throughout the Tudor period the workers in precious metal reaped a golden harvest; not only nobles but wealthy merchants amassed quantities of valuable and curious pieces of plate and decorative works. The books of the time received lavish ornamentation, externally as well as internally. When the illuminator had done his work, the goldsmith added covers resplendent with filigree or chased metal, often set with precious stones. One remarkable little volume is the Prayer-Book of Queen Elizabeth presented to the British Museum by Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B. It has a binding of solid gold, the sides richly enamelled with raised illustrations of the brazen serpent and the judgment of Solomon. For many decades these luxuriously bound books were the usual gifts of royalty to favourites or persons whom inclination or policy suggested as deserving distinction; and to prove that the skill and the taste which suggested their productions has not quite died, at the Academy of 1896 was a silver book-cover with figures in relief, by Miss Simpson, and one representing the Annunciation in enamel and silver-gilt, by Mr. Alex. Fisher.

Gold or silver flagons, bowls, cups, spoons and chafing-dishes were also common objects of presentation. A Coronation spoon, the



only piece of mediæval metal work, except the State swords, dates from Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is of gold, the bowl oval, and divided by a spine down the middle, the stem twisted, with a flat knot set with precious stones half-way down its length, and fashioned into a dragon's head where it joins the bowl.

The Crown jewels and sceptre in the Tower are not older than the Restoration, with the exception of an ivory sceptre called Anne Boleyn's. The well-known Apostle spoons were first made in Tudor times, and were very popular for christening presents; it has, indeed, been thought that they were used only for this purpose, and most elaborate work was put upon them. Like many other works of genuine art, age but increases their value, and at a sale at Christie's, in April, 1896, a collection of nine, belonging to the late General Sir Charles Fraser, fetched the large sum of £248.

The love of gold plate naturally brought great wealth to its makers, and from early times goldsmiths were also the money-lenders and bankers of the country. The modern "quarter" of bankers perpetuates this fact, in that Lombard Street was first the settlement of goldsmiths from Lombardy who carried on banking conjointly with their legitimate craft. Curiously, they displayed as their sign the three balls, now only seen over the shops of pawnbrokers. Heriot, the founder of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, and the "jingling Geordie" of Sir Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel," was such a goldsmith and banker and money-lender in James I.'s reign, having followed his royal master to England and established himself in a large shop "foranent the new Exchange." The making of jewellery for the King and Queen and the crowds of nobles who followed their example of reckless extravagance was but a part of his business. He was royal pawnbroker and money-lender also to an incredible extent, and thrived amazingly, without losing his character of absolute honesty and rugged uprightness.

With that revival of artistic work in all its branches known as the Renaissance, and contemporary with the Reformation in this country, the most familiar objects of domestic use and appliances of all kinds, not hitherto

considered ornamental, received the fruit of the new industry. Chimney-pieces were more elaborately carved, and linen chests decorated lavishly, but such had been hitherto objects for the craftsman's attention; now knockers and hinges, locks and keys, lamps and fire-irons received artistic treatment. Shakespeare, who allowed no detail of the busy life around him to pass unobserved, makes Iachimo, in "Cymbeline," when describing the furniture of Imogen's room, especially mention:

Her andirons,  
... which were two winking cupids  
Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely  
Depending on their brands.

It may be mentioned in connection with this subject that her Majesty the Queen has in her possession a pair of silver andirons in the form of silver cupids, made in the reign of William III., which no doubt owed their design to this passage from Shakespeare's play.

The spread of Puritanism naturally limited the making of beautiful ornaments and vessels used in the churches. In the reaction from the lavish decoration of earlier days men resented the introduction of any ornaments whatever into the new buildings erected. During the Stuart period almost all the goldsmiths' work was done for secular purposes. The great Court families, who had never been so prosperous or better able to supply themselves with luxuries as during the reign of James I., began to accumulate large quantities of plate. In the pictures of interiors painted at this time, buffets furnished with engraved trays, vast tankards, and curious silver ornaments, are a constant detail in the composition. It was, indeed, from this source that Charles I. drew his capital to carry on his war with the Parliament, and the very small portion of Stuart plate in existence shows plainly how much went into the melting-pot. When little maidens, whose years scarcely could be numbered in two figures, voluntarily sent their little necklaces and brooches "for the King," and ladies parted with their jewels to Cromwell, we can guess fairly accurately how the treasures of the plate-chest vanished.

The Restoration saw a change in the style of work done by the workers in metal. When

Charles II. came back to England he brought in his train French artificers whose style of work became prevalent, and is preserved for us in many beautiful pieces of church plate, notably the exquisite alms-dishes belonging to King's College, Cambridge. The great dish, of which the College is justly proud, has in the centre a representation of the Lord's Supper, in high relief. Unfortunately, Charles also brought with him much of the French extravagance. Not only the royal rooms, but those of the maids of honour in the Palace were furnished with silver toilet services, silver mirror frames, with combs, powder-boxes, and ornaments in the same metal, many beaten and engraved after a style which reached its highest state of perfection at this time. These treasures met the same fate as the plate of the first Charles's reign. William III., who had no liking for superfluity or ostentation in household gear, melted them down for the expenses of his Continental wars. A few silver ewers, tables, andirons, and other pieces, which survived the King's drastic measures, are still among the furniture of Windsor Castle.

The "Industrial Revolution," as the struggle between handicraft and machinery has been called, largely changed the aspect of the gold and silversmiths' work, though methods remained little different for many years. The picturesque in the old life became stern reality; the mediæval workshop became the factory. A representative worker in metal under these new conditions was Matthew Boulton, a native of that "ancient town of smiths," Birmingham. He came to the craft as the potter's son comes to the wheel, his father being the owner of a prosperous manufactory for stamping and piercing silver. To this business Matthew Boulton succeeded in 1759, resolved to still further extend it, and openly announcing his determination to adopt every invention which promised as good work at a quicker rate and diminishing labour. When extended premises became a necessity, he purchased a tract of barren heath, near Birmingham, named Soho, where he started a factory for the production of "honest and artistic articles," in gold and silver, steel, tortoiseshell and various compositions. One of his first inventions was a new way of inlaying steel, followed by many novel methods

of decorating buttons, trinkets, buckles and ornaments. It is, however, for what he accomplished in the improvement of our coinage that Boulton's name will be longest remembered. After assiduous experiments at his own factory at Soho he produced an improved coinage machinery, and also a perfected coinage which was introduced by him to the Mint of London, and also to the Russian, Spanish, Danish, and Indian Mints. It was only in 1882 that a Boulton Press, at the Mint, Tower Hill, was finally discarded. Though co-operation enters largely into all work done by gold and silversmiths to-day, all really good productions are handwork, and the labour in many instances is as costly as the material used. The work differs from mediæval handicraft in possessing less originality and individual flavour, whilst the workman is more a mechanical agent fulfilling another's design than in olden days. In some cases the worker and designer are one, and a harmony of form and decoration is then gained, often missing in work which passes through several hands. The mediæval smithing naturally forms the model with which modern workers compare their work, and it is their pride to acknowledge that, given time, they could produce plate equal in every point. To quote the words of a well-known metal-worker of to-day, "the desire of the public to buy cheaply too frequently compels workers to send out articles much below the degree of excellence they could easily achieve." Much elaborate and beautiful work is done in Birmingham and Sheffield by means of the lathe or wheel upon which the metal is "spun," and with the die with which metal is stamped in order to shape the article required. A vessel made by the latter process would have two completed halves, fashioned first, and the soldering of these together would form a second process. In point of durability and intrinsic value, such a piece of plate would fall far short of the handmade vessel beaten out of one piece of metal until the requisite shape was gained.

English artificers have always been quick to adopt new styles of work and the method of foreign workers. To France, the great artist-country, we owe most, perhaps; wood-work, iron-work, no less than that in precious metal, show the influence of French models,

and it is our delight to know that English workmanship, allied to foreign taste, has made the thing produced even more valuable than the copy. "What skill and metal can do, the men of England can do," said William III.'s patriotic courtier, and the esteem in which English work is held abroad proves that our craftsmen have not fallen behind their ancestors in point of industrial superiority. India, the home of exquisite metal work, is now become an important market for the wares of English silversmiths, whilst some remarkably fine silver dinner-table and bedroom requisites have lately gone out to the Transvaal. The Boer, in spite of his hardy life, seems to be developing a taste for luxurious accessories in his household. The patriotic among the English guests at the Coronation dinner of the Czar might have felt justly proud to know that the famous Orloff plate, upon which the august guests were served was of English manufacture. It was made by a great Bond Street firm, who were silversmiths to George IV., for the celebrated Count Gregory Orloff, and is a work of exceptionally beautiful chasing. The Czar also possesses another piece of English plate, a London service of pure gold, the work of the same firm, which represents in relief a series of hunting scenes, and is in itself a sufficient proof that we need not fear that extinction of finished metal-work some writers have sadly prophesied.



### Egyptian Antiquities at Burlington House.

**F**ROM July 5 to July 12 there was on view at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, an exhibition of great interest to archaeologists in general and Egyptologists in particular. The collection included objects found during the excavations which have been conducted under the direction of Mr. D. G. Hogarth at Naucratis, and a large number of papyri and antiquities, representing the results of recent explorations at

Oxyrhynchus and in the Fayûm, under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Among the finds from the Fayûm district were shown some beautiful fragments of pottery of the Ptolemaic period, together with calcite vases and articles of jewellery. Many potsherds also figured in the collection, some of them inscribed with homely messages dating back to the first century of the Christian era.

The miscellaneous articles included necklaces of glass beads, rings of delicate workmanship, a hoe which turned up the soil of Fayûm 1,600 years ago, baskets, sandals, a net for catching birds, lamps, swords and their scabbards, a scythe, incense-burner, wooden boxes and stamps, a writing-tablet with prepared surface of wax, dice, combs, a rake, scales of basket-work, and other things full of interest and suggestiveness. It was, however, the splendid collection of papyri from Oxyrhynchus and the buried towns of the Fayûm that formed the main attraction of the exhibition. Many of those shown were of the greatest interest—historical, literary, and human.

Amongst the papyri from Oxyrhynchus were fragments of St. John's Gospel, chapters i. and xv.; chapter i. of St. Matthew's Gospel; chapter i. of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans; extracts from the Acts of Paul and Theda, chapters viii. and ix.; fragments of a commentary on the Shepherd of Hermas, written in the fourth century of the Christian era, in which occur the following sentences: "And that man being filled with the Holy Spirit speaks as the Lord wills, the spirit of the Divine nature will thus be manifest. For the spirit of prophecy is the essence of the prophetic order; which is the body of the flesh of Jesus Christ, which was mingled with human nature through Mary."

The following prayer is of the fifth century:

"God Almighty, the holy, the true lover of mankind and Creator, the Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, make known to me Thy truth whether Thou wishest me to sail to Chiout. Grant that I may find Thee helping me and gracious."

There were fragments from Herodotus, from Sappho, from the Fifth Iliad, from Aristoxenus, a contemporary of Aristotle;

part of a treatise on metres, half only of which has been published; part of the ninth book of the Laws of Plato; a leaf from an epic of about forty hexameters, which appears to be a continuation of the story of the *Iliad*; an extract from a lost comedy by Menander, ἡ Περικειρομένη (The Shorn Woman); a fragment of Alcman, and some scholia, said to be the earliest extant of *Iliad* xxi.

Not a few of the documents which were exhibited illustrated the social life of the time. Here is a prescription of the second or third century, which has a very modern sound:

"Ear-ache: Dilute some gum with balsam of lilies, and add honey and extract of roses. Twist some wool with the oil in it round a probe, warm, and drop in."

The following letter from a schoolboy to his father, written at about the same period, shows that boy nature was much the same then as now:

"Theon, to his father Theon, greeting. It was a fine thing of you not to take me with you to Alexandria. I won't write you a letter or speak to you or say good-bye to you, and if you go to Alexandria I won't take your hand nor ever greet you again. That is what will happen if you won't take me . . . send me a lyre, I implore you. If you don't I won't eat, I won't drink. There now!"

Among the other documents were a law report, a specimen of a legal pleading, and three receipts for taxes paid by the inhabitants of Theadelphia to the Royal Bank at Crocodilopolis (Arsinoe) in the fiftieth year of Euergetes II., 121 B.C.

A remarkable complaint of a husband, written 50 A.D., was as follows:

"To Alexander, Governor of the home, from Tryphon, son of Dionysius, an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus. I married Demetrous, daughter of Heraclides, and taxed my resources with our union; and in the end she deserted me, carrying off with her various articles belonging to me, a list of which I give below. I request, therefore, that she be summoned to appear before you, in order that she may be duly punished and restore to me my property. This Petition is without prejudice to other claims which I have,

or shall have, upon her. Farewell." The list of the goods the wife carried off has, unfortunately, been lost.

Here is a second-century invitation to dinner:

"Chæron requests your company at dinner at the table of Lord Serapis in the Serapæum to-morrow, the 15th, at 9 o'clock" (about 3 p.m., probably).

The following is a quaint epistle:

"Horus to his esteemed Apion greeting.

"Regarding Lampon, the mouse-catcher, I gave him on your account in advance 8 drachmæ in order that he might catch the mice when they are with young. Please send him the money.

"I have also lent 8 drachmæ to Dionysius, the headman of Nemeræ, but he has not returned them. N.B.—Good-bye."

One curious document was a letter from a lady asking a friend to take some articles out of pawn:

"Now please redeem my property from Sarapion. It is pledged for 2 minæ. I have paid the interest up to Eipiph at the rate of a stater per mina. There is a casket of incense wood, and another of onyx, a tunic, a white veil with a real purple border, a handkerchief, a tunic with a Laconian stripe, a garment of purple linen, two armlets, a necklace, a coverlet, a figure of Aphrodite, a cup, a big tin flask, and a wine jar. From Onetor get the two bracelets. They have been pledged since Tybi of last year. If the cash is insufficient owing to the carelessness of Theagenis—if, I say, it is insufficient, sell the bracelets to make up the money."

From Naucratis came a number of lovely heads, one of terra-cotta representing Aphrodite and dating from the fifth century. There was also a broken pedestal painted in the very finest style of late Attic with a group of deities. Many of the little heads and figures showed a strong Cypriote influence; there was the base of a statue executed by Sikon of Cyprus, signed by him, which is the earliest signature in a statuette known to exist.

Other Greek articles included specimens of painted ware, masks, comic human heads, and many commercial weights. One lover's charm shown bore the Greek inscription:



"Gorgias loves Tamyris, and Tamyris loves Gorgias." Altogether the exhibition was of singular value and suggestiveness.



## Notes on Some Kentish Churches.

By J. RUSSELL LARKBY.

### II. ALL SAINTS, ORPINGTON.

**O**F all the churches in the district, few can bear comparison with Orpington for beauty of situation. Built on rising ground, and surrounded by a very beautiful churchyard studded with venerable yew-trees, the ancient building offers a prospect full of that smiling peace only to be found in English villages. Everything speaks of the half-forgotten past, the ancient yews, the lichen-covered tombstones, and the winding walks, all serve to illustrate things good and beautiful, both in Nature and the handiwork of man. Irresistibly the mind reverts to the famous "Elegy," for all around are those simple forces "that teach the rustic moralist to die." It is true that man in modern times has exhibited some questionable taste in his dealings with the Church, especially in the repointing of the

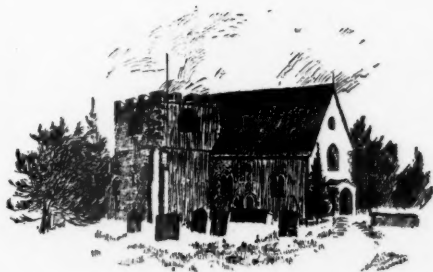


FIG. 1.

tower; but time has placed its softening hand upon the disfigurements, and done its best, with great success, to blend the old and the new into one harmonious whole.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is in some points different from most of the other buildings dealt with in these "Notes." Structurally, it consists of chancel with north chapel, nave, western porch, and a short north tower which at one time carried a spire; and

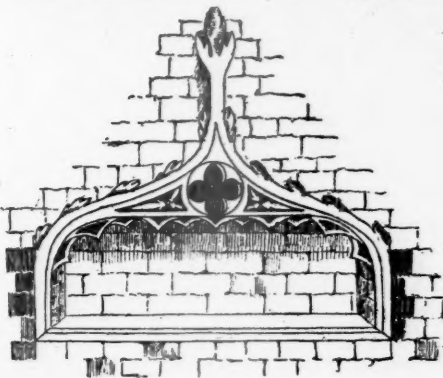


FIG. 2.

the style is mainly Early English, with a few evidences of later work.

As will be seen from the sketch, the north tower is of very small proportions. Its dwarfed appearance is explained by the following extract from the vestry minute-book:

"June 21, 1771.—It is this day agreed with Thos. Field, of Chislehurst, to take down the Tower of the aforesaid church 44 feet, to take down the lead, the bell, and the two floures, and all the timber work, and to select the square stones and Bricks from the rubbish, and to make good all the tiling that shall be damaged by taking down the tower for the sum of thirty-three pounds, and to begin the aforesaid work on Monday the 24th June, 1771."

We are not told the reason for this act of vandalism, but perhaps the foundations had shown signs of sinking. The shortness of the tower, however, has one redeeming feature, as it gives additional dignity to the fine looking nave, which would in some measure be overshadowed if the tower were capped by a spire.

One of the chief objects of interest is the western doorway, which is a fine example of Early Transition work. The right jamb is a little decayed, and retains a plain stoup. The

north wall of the porch also has its interest in a recess, the remains of an altar tomb (see Fig. 2). It is the tomb of Nicholas of Orpington, Rector of the parish in the fourteenth century. In his will it is stated that he built the western porch, and that he wished his body to be laid in the canopy. He left a cope and twenty shillings to Robert, the Vicar, on condition that he should say masses for his soul.

Entering the church, one is struck by the admirable tone produced by the really good modern glass. The nave has six windows, four of which retain the original mouldings; they are all Perpendicular—the west window being by far the finest. It is a fair, though not remarkable, specimen of that period.

On the north wall of the nave a plain pointed door with mouldings is evident, and a similar one exists in the south wall, but nearer to the chancel arch.

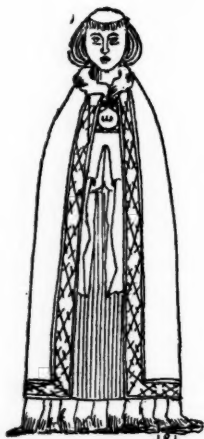


FIG. 3.

Turning to the chancel, which has a graceful Early English arch, we see the work of the restorer in three lancets, which are, it must be confessed, a little out of sympathy with the other lights of the building. The chancel has three other windows, that in the north wall being a fair example of Perpendicular work. Immediately under this window is a doorless aumbry, west of which is an Early English round-headed doorway. The south

wall of the chancel has a large plain piscina, with a simple moulded head, but it does not appear to serve its original purpose.

Three brasses may be seen of the following dates:

Thomas Wilkinson, a Prebendary of Ripon, and Rector of Orpington, 1511 (see Fig. 3).

William Gully, 1439.

John Gover, Vicar, 1522.

The only one bearing an effigy is the first, and it is fortunately built into the north wall of the chancel, where it is, to some extent, out of harm's way. Unhappily brasses do not always meet with such considerate treatment. It gave much additional dignity to an already beautiful sanctuary.

In the vestry minute-book already mentioned, under the date 1761, is the following suggestion for "bowtifying" the chancel: "The niches (aumbry, sedilia, and piscina) in the walls on each side of the chancel to be cleared or stopt up." Fortunately they appear to have been "cleared" only.

Some of the entries in this minute-book are worthy of note:

"1756.

"Item to pay for washing Goody Lee (!).

"Item to allow James Parkson 8s. per week.

"Item to allow Widow Peacock 4s. per week."

The vestry appears to have been very liberal, but the next resolution was:

"We agree not to relieve any poore, but to send them to the workhouse, except casual poore."

Evidently the supply of relief money was well-nigh exhausted by the eight shillings per week grant.

To return to the church. The chancel opens out by an Early English arch into the north chapel, now, as in so many other cases, denuded of its altar, and used as an organ chamber. This chapel, which has one good Perpendicular window, is connected with the tower by a late sixteenth-century arch, but above it the remains of an earlier arch are apparent. In the wall, at some distance from the ground-line, is a small pointed aperture similar to that in Escomb Church, co. Durham.

The roof of the lowest stage of the tower is roughly groined, and in the north wall is a

small trefoiled stoup. As is usual, the south side of the tower opens to the nave by a very severe pointed arch.

The font at the west end is octagonal, and entirely devoid of ornament. It is supported by a heavy central stem and four disengaged pillars of granite, which give it a great similarity to the font in Winchester Cathedral. The Orpington font is probably not earlier than the fifteenth century. The cover is a plain and graceful piece of sixteenth-century woodwork.

Owing to the kindness of the Rev. W. D. May, I am able to give the following extracts from the registers, which are the only interesting items produced by a careful search.

"A large silver Patten\* given on the foure and twentieth Day of June, 1682, to the Parish church of Orpington, in the county of Kent, by Miss Elizabeth Polley, with this inscription round the Brim thereof: 'The gift of Miss Elizabeth Polley, daughter of Sir Thomas Polley, of Shoreham, Kent, Knight.' In the midst, between the two lines, is her coat of arms."

*"Orpington Parish.*

"Likewise a Blacke cloth to lay over coffins at Burials in the same parish, and not to be lent to any other parish."

*"Memorandum.*

"That the parish church of Orpington was robbed in July, 1694, and there was taken one purple cloth 3 yards long with a silke fringe round the same y<sup>e</sup> lady . . . coate of arms in y<sup>e</sup> middle of it likewise a pulpit cloth imbos'd in y<sup>e</sup> middle with gold a surplus and a pewter flaggon."

"The young yew-tree against the church-yard gate stands upon the grave of John Wattsen, 1707, by his desire y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid yew-tree was carried before him to church and placed upon his grave."

*Inventory of Church Goods.*

"Orpington 23 Nov. VI Edward VI.

"Christopher Thomson curate

"Thomas Wright and John Stapall.

\* Still in use.

"First two chalices with their patens of silver weighing 12 oz. the other chalice with his paten weighing 8 oz.

"Item a cope of green cloth of gold bawdekyn.

"Item a cope of black velvet.

"Item two copes of changeable silk of the colour green and red.

"Item a vestment of green cloth of gold bawdekyn with an albe.

"Item a vestment of red silk with the albe.

"Item a vestment of red damask and one albe, with deacon and sub-deacon suited to the same.

"Item one book of the homilies.

"Item one Bible and one paraphrase of Erasmus.

"Item four great bells suited of Brass in the steeple, and one saints bell of brass.

"Item a cross of copper with a cross cloth of silk, with an image of St. George.

"Item a canopy cloth of blue satin.

*Memorandum. Dartford, 23 Nov.*

*VI. Edward VI.*

All goods mentioned in the inventory of 3 Edward VI. are contained in this inventory, and are now delivered to the churchwardens to be safely kept, except two branches of latten with seven candlesticks of latten and twenty bowls of latten, represented to have been sold for the reparation of the church."

The living of Orpington has been more than once held by men who afterwards attained to considerable dignity in the Church.

In 1407 John Wakeryng was Rector. He was at that time Master of the Rolls, and in 1408 he became Archdeacon of Canterbury, and eventually in 1416 he was made Bishop of Norwich.

1475. Thomas Wilkinson, at one time Rector of Harrow, also Prebendary of Ripon. His brass is in the chancel wall.\*

1511. William Warham, brother of Archbishop Warham.

1608. John Bancroft afterwards Bishop of Oxford.



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

### No. XXVIII.

**T**HE discoveries of Romano-British remains made since my last Quarterly Notes are neither few nor unimportant, and I am also able to include in my survey some reports of earlier discoveries, now made more fully public.

In the South a large hoard of some 2,000 "third brass" of the third quarter of the third century was found in May among some furze near Beachy Head. Twenty years ago, in 1879, a hoard containing nearly seven hundred "third brass" of similar date (A.D. 253-275) was found between Beachy Head and Birling Gap. I shall be curious to learn if the old and the new finds are two hoards, or, by any chance, one. They must have been found close together, and it is conceivable that not all the hoard was extracted in 1879. However, hoards of this date and character are very common, and Mr. Michell Whitley tells me that the localities of the two do differ slightly.

The Silchester discoveries of 1898 were fully described to the Society of Antiquaries in May. They include a mosaic, found in a house which must be of fairly early date, since another house has been built over it. This mosaic is remarkable for the grace and ease of its ornament, which is far superior to the stiff and conventional ornament of the ordinary Romano-British mosaic. It is remarkable also for the peculiar character of this ornament, which is more architectural than is usual, and in one point resembles the ornamentation of some stonework at Pompeii, and of some at Chester; the latter is, however, ruder. On the other hand, Mr. Fox has pointed out that the new Silchester mosaic has affinities to some Pompeian mosaics; and this gives a clue to its age, for Pompeii was destroyed in A.D. 79. Certainly it is of early date, for the Hellenistic characteristics visible in it went out of use in Roman art, in all probability, during the second century. I have elsewhere ventured the conjecture that Silchester, as we

know it, was laid out by Agricola about A.D. 80. I am quite prepared to accept the new mosaic as belonging to one of its oldest buildings.

This year's excavations commenced in May. The area selected is that of two insulae to the north of the modern road across the site, and to the north-east of the Forum. So far as this could be excavated in May, June, and the first days of July, before work was suspended for harvest, it has yielded little. Much of the area is void of buildings, and the houses found do not seem to be of first-rate importance, though they present plenty of minor puzzles for a conscientious architectural antiquary. The only inscribed objects found are pottery and glass. Several rubbish-pits and wells have been cleared out, not always without some serious labour. The rubbish-pits, I am told, often contain at the bottom specimens of a rude black ware, which is native in character, and might have been in use before the Romans founded or refounded the place, though it, no doubt, continued in use later. In one case, Mr. Mill Stephenson informs me, such black pottery was found with a corroded coin of Nero at the bottom of a pit which underlay house No. 2 of Insula I. If this be so, that pit may well be held to belong to inhabitants of Calleva previous to the laying out of Calleva on a Roman plan. The Report for 1890 mentions this rubbish-pit, but does not, unfortunately, give adequate details; it notes the coin, but not the depth at which it was found. I am inclined to think, however, that many of these pits may well belong to the native Calleva, which preceded the Romano-British town. I do not mean that they are necessarily earlier than the Roman conquest of the island; they belong to the place as it was before it was laid out with a Roman forum and streets crossing rectangularly in Roman fashion. But, if we are to be sure of this, more details of these pits need to be recorded.

At Cirencester Mr. W. Cripps has found an altar to the "Suleviæ," dedicated by one Sulinus, son of Brucetus, whose name occurs also on a dedication to the same goddesses found at Bath; and also a perfect relief, 3 feet by 2 feet, of the Deæ Matres. The "Suleviæ" are often found combined with the Deæ Matres, and it is credible that the



altar and the relief belong to the same Sulinus, who was, according to his Bath altar, a professional sculptor. Several other interesting stones were found with the two I have mentioned—notably a bas-relief of the Matres far less conventional in character than ordinary Romano-British sculpture. It is fortunate that these valuable finds have fallen into such good hands.

In the Midlands, in Wales, and in the North, several excavations have been projected, but as yet not commenced. After a meeting held at Shrewsbury on May 15, the Shropshire Archæological Society determined to excavate Wroxeter, and, as I gather, operations may probably be commenced in September. The Derbyshire Archæological Society has issued an appeal for funds to excavate a Roman fort at Melandra Castle, near Glossop, on the confines of Derbyshire and Cheshire. Mr. W. T. Martin and other Clifton antiquaries are making arrangements to excavate part of Caerwent, in Monmouthshire, the ancient Venta Silurum. The Cardiff Naturalists' Society has its eye on a remote site known as Gelligaer, to which I have already alluded in these articles. There will, as usual, be excavations on and near Hadrian's Wall. Altogether the promise is one of activity and vigorous work, though it would be sanguine to expect the promise to be wholly fulfilled.

Actual discoveries in these districts have as yet been few. At Wilderspool, just outside of Warrington, the area of the Roman fort has been ascertained to be 3 acres within the ramparts and 4 acres including the defences; this is a normal small-sized area. The foundations of the ramparts are said to be 9 feet to 13 feet thick. A report and plans will, I hope, be issued in due course.

Near Rhayader, in Radnorshire, a quarryman has found an interesting treasure of gold ornaments: a gold ring set with an onyx, a gold armet, and a gold necklace. Part seems to be Roman, part to be late Celtic.

Across the Border the Scots Society of Antiquaries has attacked a very puzzling site at Camelon, just north of Falkirk and of the Vallum of Pius. The origin of the work was the construction of sidings for two new foundries. On the discovery of many Roman relics, the society obtained leave to conduct

further search on the site, which has long been known as Roman. As Dr. Christison tells me, it somewhat resembles Birrens in size, and in being divided into two nearly equal parts. General Roy describes it as surrounded by a single mound, but this, not wholly extant in his day, has since been almost wholly ploughed out. Roy also mentions a transverse mound bisecting the area; this is said to be still traceable, but its object is not clear. A hypocaust with good pillars, a paved court, and a large buttressed building with an apse on one side, and some other small annexes, have been found, but their relative positions and connections are not yet made out; they are not, it seems, similarly oriented, nor are they oriented to the ramparts. Much "Samian" has been found, which, from drawings sent me by Dr. Christison, seems to be of second-century types; and also other pottery, and some coins, mostly illegible. Two denarii are said to belong to Nero and Hadrian. The Roman road from the Vallum to Ardoch Fort is held to pass Camelon, and the place must be, I think, a fort, as a fragment of a military inscription, found in the apse just noted, proves. But its relation to the Vallum requires elucidation.

At Kirkintilloch, on the Vallum, worked stones of Roman character have been noted in cleaning out the moat of the Peel. They once belonged, doubtless, to the Roman fort known to have stood close by. The Burgh Commissioners are to examine the matter further.

Finally, I may note that the last number (No. 14) of the *Transactions and Journal of Proceedings of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society*—why do local societies always have long names?—contains the report of Mr. James Barbour's excavations at Raeburnfoot, in Eskdale Muir, a remote spot in Southern Scotland, best described as about halfway between the Ettrick country and the little town of Langholm. I have visited the site, though before it was excavated. It has been thought to boast a Roman camp, and Mr. Barbour thinks that he has to some extent confirmed the idea. He has found a rectangular area, about 600 feet by 400 feet, enclosed by an earthen mound and ditch except on the west,

where the defences have been swept away by a stream. Within, in the centre, is a smaller rectangle, similarly fortified, measuring 200 feet by 185 feet. An ancient roadway crosses both enclosures from north to south, and shows some "cobble" paving and 60 feet of drain near to the northern entrance of the outer rampart. Fragments of "cobble" have been noted elsewhere—for instance, under the ramparts—and pottery has been found. This pottery is a thick, coarse, yellowish ware; a few pieces are finer thin bluish ware, with a turned-over moulded brim. It does not appear to me that these results justify us in calling Raeburnfoot a Roman camp. They urge us to further inquiry, along with which goes recognition of the good beginning made by Mr. Barbour and the Dumfriesshire Society.

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,  
July 18, 1899.



### The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE Rev. W. C. Green, M.A., of Hepworth Rectory, Diss, sends us the following duologue. It is a genuine metrical Suffolk story which used to be told by an old family servant in the neighbourhood of Hepworth.

MRS. DYSON AND MRS. BROWN.

A SUFFOLK DUOLOGUE.

*Mrs. Dyson.* I sah, nahbor Brown, d'ye hare?  
d'ye hare?

*Mrs. Brown.* Wha' yes, nahbor Dyson, an' how  
d'ye fare?

*Mrs. Dyson.* Ha' ye heard the gret news? ha' ye  
heard about Sal?

*Mrs. Brown.* Wha' no; I han't heard no work  
spoke o' the gal.

*Mrs. Dyson.* Well, 'tis all over 'tween her and owd  
Mother Stubbs,

As sure as I stan' by this washtub o' suds.

Last Saturday night the owd dame sez, sez she,

"Sal, take this here bacon, and cut it in three.

The fat hanks yow'll bile wi' the chicken to-day:

The lean hanks hang up. Dye hare what I say?"

"Wha'," sez Sal, "ma'am, I hare, I an't deaf as I  
know on."

Howsomdever, there wan't ne'er a hook it 'ud go  
on.

So she lays 'em all by right flat i' the cubbard.  
But the dog thinks, thinks he, 'Twas owd Mother  
Hubbard

Got just sech a bone for a pore dog's dinner:

So away with the chine ran the four-legged sinner.

Well, o' Tewsdays, I think, they'd some veal as was  
fat:

Thinks the dame, That lean bacon 'ud just goo wi'  
that.

"Sal," sez she, "bile the chine of that ere bacon."

"Wha'," sez Sal, "ma'am, 'tis gone, if I an't much  
mistaken."

"Gone! gone!" says the missus. "Why, what do  
ye mane?"

"Wha', ma'am, that the bacon's gone off right and  
clane."

Then the dame were that mad, she claw'd howd o'  
pore Sal,

Sez she, "Yow young thafe, find the bacon yow  
shall.

Just so t'other day went the fowls from the shelf."

Sez Sal, "Yow owd crittur, yow ate 'em yourself."

So she stouted it out, and the owd woman tew,

Sez she, "Justice Jarvis shall soon settle yew."

And I hear that to-day they're to go to the Mayor;

And my Sam sez to Sal, sez he, "Sally, my dare,

I reckon yow've got the wrong sow by the are."

"O never yow mind, Sam," says Sal to he,

"I warrant ye I know a summut o' she

As 'll soon mek her howd her owd tongue about  
me."



A LITTLE-KNOWN ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON I.—"Un incident, dont le souvenir est resté populaire, marqua le voyage du prince héréditaire de Monaco. Le 1<sup>er</sup> mars, 1815, vers onze heures du soir, la chaise de poste qui le portait sortait de Cannes, lorsqu'elle fut brusquement arrêtée par une troupe armée, à la tête de laquelle le prince reconnut le général Cambronne. Quand le prince eut fait connaître sa qualité, il fut invité à se rendre à quelque distance où se trouvait, bivouaquant dans un bois d'oliviers, l'empereur Napoléon, qui venait de débarquer, venant de l'île d'Elbe, et avait donné l'ordre d'intercepter les communications afin d'éviter de donner l'éveil à la place d'Antibes. L'entrevue fut cordiale; suivant la légende qui s'est faite, le prince ayant répondu à une question de l'empereur: 'Je vais chez moi à Monaco,' Napoleon aurait riposté, 'Et moi aussi, aux Tuileries.'"—*Monaco, ses Origines*, etc., par Gustave Saige, 1897, p. 385.—W. C. H.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

MR. C. JOHNSON is publishing in the columns of the *Cambridge Times* a series of articles compiled from the Ely Episcopal Records. The first instalment contained a number of presentments relating to ancient bridges and causeways.

The *Athenæum* reports that a series of excavations and researches for Roman and pre-Roman antiquities, under the conduct of a Bavarian archaeologist, are now being pursued in the neighbourhood of Niederbonn, in Alsace. The foundations of a temple dedicated to Mercury have already been laid bare, and the site of a great Roman fortification, about 60 metres long and 15 broad, has been discovered, and the walls measured. On the eastern side of the walls, which rise in some parts to an elevation of 3½ metres, a number of Roman sculptures and inscribed stones, most of which are dedicated to Mercury, have come to light. One stone is marked with the sign of the "Legio VIII. Augusta," which in the second century and part of the third was stationed at Strasbourg. A portion of the statue of Mercury has also been recovered—the upper part of the right thigh of the god, at the back of which the edge of the short chlamys is still discernible.

### SALES.

MESSRS. HODGSON included the following in their sale last week: Caxton's *Golden Legend*, 1493, with several leaves in facsimile, £99. MS. *Horæ*, on vellum, fifteenth century, £42. Valpy's *Delphin Classics*, 184 vols., £21 10s. *Challenger Voyage Reports*, 48 vols., £35. Yule's *Marco Polo*, 2 vols., £10 7s. 6d. Lipscomb's *Buckingham*, 4 vols., £11 10s. Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, 2 vols., £10 15s. Hasted's *Kent*, 4 vols., £17. Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, 3 vols., £19 10s. Ackermann's *Oxford and Cambridge Universities*, 4 vols., £13 10s. Houbraken and Vertue's *Heads*, 2 vols., £10 12s. 6d. Molière's *George Dandin*, 1669, £10 10s.—*Athenæum*, June 24.

THE STEPHENSON LIBRARY.—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold on Friday and Saturday the library of the late Mr. G. H. Stephenson (removed from Paris), the 398 lots realizing £1,915 6s., and including the following: Anacréon, Sapho, Bion et Moschus, 1773, and Héro et Leandre, 1774, translated into French by Moutonnet de Théocrite, a beautiful copy on large paper, with fine impression of the plates and vignettes by Eisen, £23 (Quaritch). Aucassin et Nicolette, translated by A. Bida, and revised by Gaston Paris, 1878, fine copy, £15 10s. (Quaritch). Boccaccio, *Il Decamerone*, 1777, with plates after Gravelot, Eisen, Cochin, and Boucher, £26 (Quaritch). R. Crashaw, *Steps to the Temple*, 1646, first edition, with signature of R. Farmer on title, £17 17s. (B. F. Stevens). John Gay, *Fables*,

1727-38, first edition of both series, with vignettes, etc., after Kent, Wotton, and Gravelot, £20 (Roberts). J. de Lafontaine, *Fables Choies*, 1765-75, first edition, a very fine copy, £16 5s. (Sotheran). Molière, *Œuvres*, 1773, first edition, with plates by Moreau, £41 (Bain). Ovid, *Les Métamorphoses en Latin et François*, 1767-71, translated by the Abbé Banier, very fine copy of the first edition, £41 (Quaritch). Jean Racine, *Œuvres*, 1676, a very fine copy of the first collected edition, £18 (Quaritch). Pierre de Ronsard, *Les Œuvres*, 1567, very fine copy, £95 (Fontaine). Mellin de Saint Gelais, *Œuvres*, 1574, rare, £26 (Quaritch). A. C. Swinburne, *Atalanta in Calydon*, 1865, a very fine copy of the first edition in crushed brown morocco by Mercier, £25 (B. F. Stevens). Pontus de Tyard, *Les Œuvres*, 1573, a fine copy of the rare edition, £15 10s. (Quaritch). W. Udall, *Historie of the Life and Death of Mary Stuart, Queene of Scotland*, 1636, £10 10s. (B. F. Stevens). E. Waller, *Poems*, 1645, fine copy of the rare first edition, £28 (B. F. Stevens). And a very fine copy of Major's editions of Walton and Cotton's *Complete Angler*, and Walton's *Lives*, 1823-25, £41 (B. F. Stevens).—*Times*, July 3.

SALE OF CURIOS.—Mr. J. C. Stevens sold on Tuesday and yesterday at his rooms in King Street, Covent Garden, a collection of Benin bronzes and curios from various parts of the globe. A remarkable bronze plaque from Benin, from 40lb. to 50lb. weight, representing a sacrificial scene, was purchased by General Pitt-Rivers for 50 guineas. The other Benin bronzes included a large cock, with the feathers finely traced, £15 15s.; a large bronze head, probably a representation of the features of a former ruler of Benin, £16 16s.; a crocodile's head of very large size, £15 15s.; a fine bronze plaque with three figures, £27 6s.; and another with figure holding staff, £15 15s. The other curios and relics included a head of an Indian chief of the Jivaro tribe, Ecuador, artificially shrunk and finely preserved, £17 17s.; a dressing-gown which belonged to George III., of pale blue silk brocade, £18 18s.; and an extraordinary stringed musical instrument from Paraguay, made from a human skull, 5½ guineas.—*Times*, July 6.

Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods sold yesterday the valuable library of Lord Revelstoke, books from the collection of Lord Methuen, and a selection of books from other collections. The principal lot of the day was a very fine copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare, 1623, in a genuine state, but with a portion of the outer margin of the title cut off, and a small portion of the text from the corners of four leaves; the copy measures 12½ inches by 8½ inches, £1,700 (Harvey). The next in importance was the unique copy printed on vellum of "Helyas, the Knyght of the Swanne," from Wynkyn de Worde's press, 1512, and undescribed by all bibliographers; it bears the book-plate of Sir Paul Methuen, and realized £410 (Quaritch). The other books included a uniformly-bound set, in calf extra, of the first edition of Charles Dickens's works, 46 vols., £100 (Quaritch); Pierce Egan, "Life of Theodore Lane," inlaid to royal quarto size,

and extra-illustrated with numerous portraits of authors, actors, etc., coloured engravings, etc., £45 (Quaritch); J. Gould, "Birds of Great Britain," 1873, 5 vols., £44 (Tregaskis); "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili," Venice, Aldus, 1499, a large copy, £52 (Bain); and De Bry's Collections of Voyages, Frankfurt, 1590-1634, a fine set, formed by Sir Paul Methuen in 12 vols., each of which has his book-plate, £75 (Rhodes).—*Times*, July 12.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for the session 1897-98 (vol. viii., third series). This is a substantial volume, well produced in every way, of nearly 500 pages. We can only indicate a few of the chief articles. Perhaps the most valuable is that which comes last, an "Account of the Excavations of the Roman Station at Ardoch, Perthshire," undertaken by the Society in 1896-97. Dr. Christison deals with the general history and description of the defences at Ardoch; Mr. J. H. Cunningham gives an account of the excavations, illustrated by many plans; and Dr. Anderson writes notices of the pottery, bronze, and other articles which were unearthed. Other leading papers are on "A Revised Account of the Inscriptions of the Northern Picts," by Professor Rhys, LL.D.; "The Custom of Gavelkind in Kent, Ireland, Wales and Scotland," by Æneas J. G. Mackay, LL.D.; "A Survey of the Catrail," by Francis Lynn; and a strikingly interesting paper on "Prehistoric Trepanning in the Old and New Worlds," by Dr. Robert Munro. A very carefully prepared series of "Notes on the Library of the Sinclairs of Rosslyn," by Rev. Professor H. J. Lawlor, D.D., is of considerable bibliographical value. Among the many shorter articles and notes of interest may be specially mentioned Mr. David MacRitchie's "Notes on the Words 'Men' and 'Maiden' in British Topography"; Sir Arthur Mitchell's "Description of some Neo-Archaic Objects from various parts of Scotland, recently added to the Museum;" and some curious notes by Dr. William Cramond on "A Collection of Impressions of Postal Stamps," i.e., postmarks, which were exhibited to the meeting. The whole volume is well illustrated, and there is no padding.

The *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* for the quarter ended March 31, 1899 (vol. ix., part 1) has reached us. Most of the papers are short. The longest is an interesting account of "Caherconree, County Kerry," by P. J. Lynch, illustrated by views and plans. The walls of this ancient stone fort have happily escaped the ravages of the road contractor, but the neighbouring farmers have done much damage. Mr. Lynch's concluding remark is indisputable; "What is required for our prehistoric monuments is not restoration, but protection and properly directed scientific research." Dr. William Frazer has a valuable paper, well illustrated, on "Patrick's Crosses," stone, bronze, and gold. Other papers are, "Notes and Folklore from the Rennes Copy of the 'Dindsenchas,'" by

F. J. Westropp, M.A.; "Kilmakilloge, County Kerry," by Miss Hickson; "The Termon of Durrow" (illustrated), by the Rev. Sterling de C. Williams, M.A.; "The Cryptic Element alleged to exist in Ogham Inscriptions," by Professor R. A. S. Macalister, M.A.; and illustrated "Notes referring to the Archer Chalice," by James G. Robertson, and "On a Fortified Stone Lake-Dwelling on an Island in Lough Cullen, Co. Mayo," by Edgar L. Layard, C.M.G.

We are indebted to Professor R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., for a copy of the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xxxi., part vii., containing his paper on "An Ancient Settlement in the South-west of the Barony of Corkaguiney, Co. of Kerry." The paper is an elaborate and thorough study of the group of structures which the author for convenience calls a "settlement," to be found along the coast of Kerry between Ventry Harbour and Dunmore Head, about 10 miles, more or less, from Dingle. Professor Macalister gives a very careful detailed survey of the whole district—a task which has never been previously performed on anything like the same thorough scale—with occasional illustrative plans; and from this survey draws conclusions as to the date and character of "an ancient race who fortified some of the headlands round the Irish coasts with great earthen walls," including two of the headlands in the surveyed district, and as to the origin and habits and occupations of the community of later date who were probably responsible for the greater part of the "settlement." The paper, which fills nearly 140 quarto pages, supplemented by several plates of plans and views, is a valuable contribution to the literature of Irish archæology.

Mr. W. P. Rix, of Newcastle, Staffs, kindly sends us the *Annual Report and Transactions of the North Staffordshire Field Club*. Besides the lists of officers and members, and a variety of reports and papers of scientific interest—botanical, zoological, entomological, and meteorological—it contains one or two papers relating to antiquarian subjects. The Rev. W. H. Purchas contributes useful "Notes on Alstonfield Church." The church is rich in seventeenth-century carved oak. On one pew, dated 1639, the name of "the workman" is given. Several fragments of ancient sculptured crosses are still to be seen embedded in the walls of the church, or preserved within the building. Mr. W. Wells Bladen writes on "Stone in Bygone Days," and prints a large number of quaint and curious items from two old books of overseers' accounts—1691-1812—relating to the parish of Stone.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 8.—Sir J. Evans, vice-president, in the chair.—Sir Francis Barry read a paper on the discovery of several prehistoric brochs excavated by him in co. Caithness. The paper dealt chiefly with the Keiss broch, a very interesting example, which retained a stone door-



way *in situ*, and had an external diameter of about 60 feet. From the series of layers that covered the original level, each being a regular floor, with remains of bones, pottery, and other signs of habitation, it is evident that the broch, while perfect, had been occupied by a succession of people. A large quantity of antiquities found during the excavations were also exhibited.—A discussion followed, in which Professor Boyd-Dawkins, Mr. Read, and Mr. Gowland took part.—*Athenæum*, June 17.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 15.—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. H. S. Cowper, as local secretary for Lancashire, communicated a description and photographs of the insignia of the borough of Flookburgh. These consist of (1) an Elizabethan sword with handle richly damascened with silver; (2) a staff surmounted by a flook or flounder of iron, pierced with the letters F.B.; and (3) a socketed object, also in iron, closely resembling a weathercock.—Mr. Everard Green, Rouge Dragon, communicated a paper descriptive of the well-known heraldic glass in the windows of the hall at Ockwells Manor House, Berks, which he suggested formed a "*Liber amicorum*" in glass of the patrons and friends of John Norreys, the builder of the house, *temp.* Henry VI.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope described the results of certain excavations lately carried out by him for the society, by kind permission of the Bishop of Dover, on the site of the frater at Christchurch, Canterbury. Recent excavations for part of the new Archbishop's Palace had brought to light certain ancient walls, with the remains of vaulting, which had evidently belonged to some important section of the monastic buildings, and the further investigation of them had now been carried out. This showed that the Norman frater and its adjuncts had been destroyed early in the thirteenth century, and replaced by a new structure built over a fine and lofty undercroft, 135 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 10 feet high. This was divided into fourteen bays, and vaulted in three alleys. The vault rested on a double row of pillars and on Purbeck marble brackets let into the walls. Above this undercroft, which was used as a cellar, were the frater and its screens, and west of these the buttery and pantry, and perhaps the *deportum*, which was the name given at Canterbury to the misericord or hall wherein flesh meat might be eaten. Mr. Hope showed, from quotations from the treasurers' accounts, that the work was in progress from 1226 to 1237, and cost £894, a very large sum. It was also evident that the new discoveries necessitate a reconsideration of Professor Willis's theories as to the date and arrangements of the frater and its surroundings.—June 22.—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. R. C. Bosanquet exhibited a plan and photographs illustrative of recent excavations at Housteads (Borcovicium), towards which the society had made a grant.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, director, read a paper upon predynastic and early dynastic antiquities in his collection from Egypt, illustrating it by a selected exhibition of objects which for the most part came from Naqada, Abydos, Gebelen, etc. Many of the objects shown have been known to Egyptologists for many years past, but it was not

until systematic excavations had been carried out by Professor Flinders Petrie at Naqada and Ballas in 1894-95 that their period was ascertained, notably the so-called slate palettes and the red pottery with black glazed tops, which he at first provisionally assigned as belonging to a "new race"; however, since that time it has been proved that these objects belong to a predynastic people who lived in the Nile valley previous to or about the time of the first dynasty. Mr. Hilton Price described a remarkably fine and perfect amulet made out of the end of the tusk of an elephant, with a human head, of Asiatic type, with pointed beard, carved out on the point; also an amulet made of a thin flat piece of gold, which he considered was intended to represent the former done in the flat instead of the round; a wand or bâton in form like a boomerang in ivory, engraved with fantastical figures; stone cone-shaped discs, hitherto supposed to be mace-heads, which he showed were most probably the whorls or guards for the hand fire-drill; and the slate palettes, which he agreed with Professor Petrie in considering had been largely used for grinding malachite or hæmatite for face paint, as could be proved by remains of such colours still remaining in many of them; but he thought it probable that they may also have been primarily employed as amulets. He then described some bangles in shell, objects in bone called "manikins," spoons, beads, etc.; a small stone lion; pots or vases of diorite and other ornamental stones; pottery, of which he exhibited specimens of the red ware with black tops and the decorative class; and, lastly, an interesting series of finely-chipped implements in cherty flint.—Mr. M. A. Giuseppi read a paper on "The Testament of Sir Hugh de Nevill," written at Acre in 1627.—Some casts of seals in the British Museum were exhibited in illustration of the concluding part of the paper.—The society's meetings were then adjourned to Thursday, November 23.—*Athenæum*, July 1.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Lord Crawford presided last night at a meeting of the Bibliographical Society, when Sir E. Maunde Thompson read a paper on "English Handwriting, A.D. 800-1400." He said the history of handwriting in England was particularly interesting and instructive. At the earliest period there were two rival systems competing for the lead in literary works, the one being the native hand, as he would call it, which was first introduced from Ireland—a development of the old Roman half-uncial, which also played an important part in the development of the western writing of the Middle Ages—while the second was the uncial hand which the Roman missionaries brought with them, and which at certain centres had some success, but which eventually disappeared before its more vigorous opponent. Then followed the growth of the national handwriting of the Anglo-Saxon period, and this in its turn yielded before the foreign writing, which first began to make its way into England when this country was brought politically into closer contact with the Continent of Europe, and which became the accepted character of writing when the Norman

Conquest subjected her entirely to foreign rule and foreign ideas. After that period the history of writing in England was a branch of the history of the writing of Western Europe. The thirteenth century was the period of the climax of writing in Western Europe, and from this date began a deterioration from the excellence of the earlier periods. The writing of the thirteenth century was exact and uniform in its stroke; in the fourteenth this stiffness was exchanged for a more flowing style and more curving stroke. The lecturer showed, by means of lantern illustrations from MSS. in the British Museum, the gradual development of a more expeditious cursive hand from the earlier styles, and also gave examples of the ornamentation of early MSS.—A discussion followed.—*Times*, June 20.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—General meeting, July 5, Sir Henry H. Howorth, president, in the chair.—The president exhibited a unique bronze-gilt medal of William Pitt. Obverse, GVIEMO PITT R.P.Q.B.; bust of Pitt to left signed Webb. Reverse, PATRIAE COLVMEN DECVS, a rock in silver standing in a gold sea, below OB'AMDCCCVI.—Mr. Talfourd Ely, F.S.A., exhibited a silver cover of a patch-box, the date of which was probably about 1680 or 1690. The open-work tracery was formed by etching and then cutting the metal. The ornament consists of foliage, birds, etc., with a coronet, which appears to be a foreign one, and a monogram, the letters of which, S.L.I.C., are duplicated. Beneath the silver was a shagreen, and inside the lid was a looking-glass.—Mr. R. E. Goolden read a paper communicated by Dr. S. Russell Forbes on "Recent Excavations in the Forum at Rome." Mr. Bunnell Lewis, F.S.A., read a paper on "Roman Antiquities in the Rhineland," in which he described some of those that are to be seen at Creutznach, Frankfurt, Worms, and Speier. He exhibited a large number of prints and photographs in illustration of his paper.—*Communicated by the Hon. Secretary.*

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The concluding meeting of the session was held at 32, Sackville Street on June 7, Mr. Thomas Blashill, hon. treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. Hornblower exhibited a fine Roman cameo dug up in Worship Street at a depth of 18 feet, also some Flemish and other pottery found in Curtain Road, Shoreditch, at a depth of 8 feet in excavating for foundations of a new factory.—Mrs. Day exhibited an original description of the "First Aërial Voyage in England," by Vincent Lemardi in 1784.—Mrs. Pears contributed some notes upon a curious discovery recently made on the Scarisbrick estate in Martin Mere, between Southport and Rufford. This consisted of a canoe or "dug-out." The canoe is 16 feet 6 inches over all, the greatest breadth being 4 feet, the inside width 3 feet 9 inches. It is made out of the trunk of an oak-tree. The wood having warped at the stern, a boomerang-shaped piece of wood has been used to hold it together with wooden pegs. This remedy apparently failed, and a sheet of lead about the thick-

ness of a sixpence was placed over the warp, and attached with pegs or nails, which from the analysis of the dust from the peg-holes appear to have been of iron. The vessel was discovered whilst ploughing, and the obstacle to the plough was thought at first to have been a stump, but on carefully digging away the soil the canoe was unearthed. It was lying slightly on one side and tilted upwards. The position in which it was found was about 200 yards from the old bank of the lake.—Mrs. Collier read a paper "On the Châteaux and Domestic Dwellings of France in Mediæval Times," which was profusely illustrated by drawings, photographs, and engravings.—A paper on "Ancient Customs," by Mr. Andrew Oliver, was read by the author, and a short paper contributed by Dr. Russell Forbes in continuation of his account of the discoveries in the Forum at Rome was read by Mr. Patrick, hon. secretary.—*Communicated by the Hon. Secretary.*

The members of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND and of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION united in a joint archæological tour to Scotland and the Isles, starting from Belfast on June 20 and returning on June 28. The whole cruise was remarkable for the glorious weather, which enabled the party to land on islands which are often quite inaccessible, and to carry out to the most minute particular every item on the programme. The chief objects of interest visited were the Cross and St. Ninian's Church on Sanda Island, Kildalton Crosses and Church, Island of Islay, the many monuments and crosses at Oronsay and Iona, the ecclesiastical remains on the Island of Tiree, the Castle of Dunvegan, the ancient churches at Rodil in Harris and on the Flannan Islands, the Pictish Tower and Stone Circles on the Island of Lewis, the Stone Circles in Orkney, Kirkwall Cathedral, the Brochs or Pictish Towers near Keiss, in Caithness, and the reputed Ogam Stone on the Island of Gigha. The programme of the tour, a thick pamphlet of 122 pages, full of admirable illustrations, reflects the greatest credit upon its editor, Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., the hon. general secretary of the Irish Society, who was chiefly responsible for the capital organization of the tour. It is a pleasant memento of a most successful and memorable excursion.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE was held on June 28, Mr. Richard Welford in the chair.—The Rev. Johnson Bailly exhibited an ancient British spear-head of bronze, 10 inches long, 2 inches wide at widest part, which was found in a gravel-bed opposite Ryton Willows in May of this year.—The Rev. H. E. Savage, Hon. Canon of Durham, read a paper on "Jarrow Church," and Mr. R. O. Heslop (one of the secretaries) read some notes by Sir Henry Ogle, Bart., on "The Church of St. Michele, Pavia."



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY: ITS HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE.** By H. J. Feasey. With chapters by J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., and Edward Bell, M.A., F.S.A., and seventy-five large collotype plates. 250 copies only. Large imperial 4to. London: George Bell and Sons. Price £5 5s. net.

Mr. Feasey's handsome volume will go far to sustain the reputation of this well-known firm. Neither cost nor trouble has been spared to render this work worthy of the celebrated fane it so handsomely depicts and so well describes. Many books have been written on Westminster Abbey, but we should doubt if anything approaching the valuable volume before us has been placed before the public since Mr. Ackermann published his two-volume history—for many years out of print—at the opening of the present century. In many respects Mr. Feasey's book is the finer of the two, in spite of its limitation to one volume, as all the modern improvements in paper, print, and illustration have been brought into requisition in its production. With such a book before us we can realize to the full the venerable antiquity, the lofty grace and unequalled beauty, of the most sacred of England's shrines and sanctuaries, and realize it, too, in a way not even to be obtained by a careful visit to the church itself. It is a pity that its circulation, on account of the costliness of its production, will be limited to the rich few, only 250 copies being available for sale in England. We hear that it is not the intention of the publishers to reprint the book in less costly form. We are sorry that this is so, as so useful a work in a cheaper form would be a real boon to the general public.

**EARLY LONDON THEATRES [IN THE FIELDS].** By T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A. With illustrations and maps. The Antiquary's Library. London: Elliot Stock, 1899. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xvi, 293. Price 3s. 6d.

This reissue of Mr. Ordish's valuable book is identical with the edition published in 1894. The work is too well known and prized by antiquaries to need lengthened notice here. The first chapter treats of dramatic representations, "Before the Playhouses," and this is followed by chapters on "The Theatre," "The Curtain," "The Surrey Side," "The Amphitheatres," "Newington Butts and the Rose," "The Bear-Garden and Hope Theatre," "Paris Garden and the Swan." Mr. Ordish has made the subject of the Elizabethan theatre peculiarly his own, and in this volume he has brought together and set forth in a thoroughly attractive manner the results of much patient labour and research. The illustrations, mostly from old views, and the plans, add greatly to the

value of the work. There is a good index, and the "get up" of the work is quite satisfactory. *London Theatres in the Town*, by the same author, giving the history of the remaining theatres in the Elizabethan period, is announced for early publication, uniform with this volume.

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**THE LAND OF GOSHEN AND THE EXODUS.** By Major R. H. Brown, C.M.G. With two maps and four plates. London: Edward Stanford, 1899. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 85. Price 5s.

Major Brown's slim little volume is not intended for Egyptologists. The author's knowledge is mostly second-hand, but he has studied localities and routes on the spot. The book is an attempt to retell the story of Israel in Egypt, and of the Exodus, by combining the revelations of Egyptian monuments and tombs with the narrative in the Scripture, and illustrating the latter by the former. Major Brown's chief sources of information are the works of Professor Sayce, Brugsch Bey, MM. Maspero and Naville, and Professor Petrie, and by availing himself very largely of the labours of these scholars, he has put together a brightly-written little book, which will prove entertaining to the general reader, if not of any particular value to the student. There are two maps and four plates from photographs of mummies.

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**ANNALS OF THE SOLWAY UNTIL A.D. 1307.** By George Neilson. Glasgow: James Maclehose and Sons, 1899. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 74.

This elaborate study is reprinted, with a slight addition, from the *Transactions* of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, in an edition of 200 copies, of which 150 are for sale. Mr. Neilson's work is always scholarly and thorough, and this monograph is no exception to the rule. The five sections into which it is divided are as follow: I. "From Agricola to St. Cuthbert." II. "Geographical: The Original Solway." III. "Legend, Incident, and Law, A.D. 634 to 1292." IV. "Saltworks and Fisheries." V. "Wars of Edward I., A.D. 1296 to 1307." There are five valuable maps. The table of contents is so full that it may seem ungracious to complain of the absence of an index; but the latter would have been the natural finish of so thorough a piece of work. The dedication is touching and beautiful.

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**RIPON CATHEDRAL.** By the Venerable William Danks, M.A. Illustrated by Herbert Railton. **LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.** By the Rev. Canon Bodington. Illustrated by Holland Tringham. **WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.** By the Rev. Canon T. Teignmouth Shore. Illustrated by Hedley Fitton. London: Isbister and Co., Limited, 1899. Vellum boards. Each volume, pp. 66. Price 1s. net.

Books on our English cathedrals multiply rapidly. These little volumes are very slight, for the pages are few and the type is good, but they really tell all that the average tourist requires. The chief points of interest are indicated; a ground-plan of each cathedral is supplied; and the picturesque and beautiful illustrations by the

artists named are admirably reproduced. The books are of comfortable pocket size, pleasant to look at and handle, and should command a large sale.

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We have on our table the following pamphlets: *Shakspeare's Handwriting further illustrated* (London: Asher and Co., price 6d.), by Mr. A. Hall, which includes facsimiles of the poet's supposed autograph, and a short note on his early career as a dramatist; the *Third Report of the Governing Body of the St. Bride Foundation Institute* (London: R. McAllan, price 1s.); *Notes concerning the Author of the Records of Merton Priory* (London: Henry Frowde); a four-page biographical and bibliographical record of the late Major Heales, F.S.A.; and *Notes upon a Rath Souterrain at Gurteen, with Notice of a Crannog at Lough-a-trim, Co. Westmeath*, both reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, by the Rev. W. Falkiner, M.A., who contributed a further notice of the crannog at Lough-a-trim to the *Antiquary* for February last.

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In the *Genealogical Magazine* (London: Elliot Stock) for June, besides the continuations of articles formerly mentioned, there are interesting papers on "Cockades: their History and Significance," by F. Lee Carter—a contribution which might with advantage have been longer—and on "Our National Flag," by J. R. C. The latter once more attacks the heraldic inaccuracy of our national flag; but we fear that, like former attacks, it will simply be received with what the author sadly calls "dogged indifference." The July number has for frontispiece a good portrait of Mr. Henry Claude Blake, the new Athlone Pursuivant of Arms. The contents include papers on "The Surname of Beatson," "Hawkwood-Josselyn Pedigree," "Royal Descent of Lionel Cresswell," and further instalments of the various serial articles.

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The chief paper in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (Belfast: McCaw, Stevenson, and Orr, Limited) for May is by Mr. Francis J. Bigger on "The Irish in Rome in the Seventeenth Century," a subject of no small interest. It is well illustrated, and contains a considerable number of inscriptions relating to Irishmen, copied for the most part from large slabs covering the graves of the dead, and forming the floor of the church in the Franciscan house of San Isidoro at Rome.

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The monthly parts of the *East Anglian* (Norwich: Goose) for April, May and June have reached us, and are, as usual, rich in matter of local interest. The April number contains two hitherto unprinted letters of Oliver Cromwell. The chief contents of the June number are "Some Letters of Bishop Parkhurst relating to Church Matters in the City of Norwich, A.D. 1572-73," and a note by Mr. H. F. Napper on "Is Cambridge Camboricum?"



## Correspondence.

### THE ROMANO-BRITISH CITY OF SILCHESTER.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE suggested Anglo-Saxon *sel* for sala, "a hall," will not suit a crowded city, which, for the sake of argument, needs a plural form.

The latest theory on this subject produces the Welsh *celliwig*, forest, grove, primarily of hazel; we know that it was Calleva Attrebatum, an early settlement of Commius, the friend and comrade of Julius Caesar—may we assume a "blood brotherhood"?—and his sons reigned in South Britain as so-and-so "fil Com." We have there the earliest known tessellated pavement yet found in Britain, dated on assumption A.D. 80; the town was called Caer Segont, from an old pagan deity, and these Segontiaci, driven out by the Attrebatas, are found about Carnarvon in North Wales. We have evidence that Silchester was abandoned and re-occupied much later, apparently to accommodate the second legion in quitting Caer Leon, for it constituted the main force of the Count of the Saxon Shore as defined in the Notitia.

It became a postulated *Silva Castrum*, equating the Welsh *celliwig*, and while *sel* is not "sil," we do find a Scilechester in 788; this supports a form like Salleva, the *c* softened into *s*. As to Woodchester, compare Wotton for Woodtown, Woodhouse, Woodcot, Woodbury, etc.; then we have Housesteads, Hallstead, so, if this idea ruled the framers of the name in question, we need not fall back on "sel." See Selborne.

June 7, 1899.

FITZ-GLANVIL.

### CHURCHES WITH ROUND TOWERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

On page 177 *ante*, Essex is credited with the possession of two of these examples. Permit me to point out that we still have six, viz., Broomfield, Great Leighs, Lamarsh, South Ockendon, Pentlow, and Little Salting.

Essex formerly had another, Burchanger, but this has long since been restored away.

Of the six existing round towers, Mr. J. M. Wood published full descriptions in the pages of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* in 1888 and 1890.

I. C. GOULD.

ERRATUM.—In the April number, p. 104, col. 2, line 4 from bottom, for 20 feet wide read 20 inches wide.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.